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AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH

The Political Complexion of Tennessee.

General Feeling of Loyalty Among the People.

Gov. Brownlow and What is Said of Him.

Comfortable Condition of the Freedmen.

Proceedings of the Virginia Legislature.

The Fandangoes of the Editorial Chivalry.

Affairs in Georgia--Behavior of the Freedmen.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Monday, Jan. 1, 1866.

Go where you will in this State and meet whom you will, with a few exceptions, and you will discover a feeling of aversion for Gov. BROWNLOW. This feeling seems to exist to a great extent among the radicals and those who have been loyal throughout the great struggle. The conservative classes, those who have been law-and-order men all the time, have no sympathy at all for the Governor; while those who have been known as Secessionists look upon him as their evil genius. I do not concur much with the ideas of this latter class, at least where they concern Gov. BROWNLOW, and especially as I have always been on the most intimate terms of friendship with his Excellency. I felt it my duty to seek for information among those who have ever been steadfast friends of ANDREW JOHNSON and the Union; and I find among these very same steadfast friends above referred to a spirit of disgust and dislike for the Governor. One prominent Union man says to me: "Mr. TRUMAN, I do think that, next to Pennsylvania, Tennessee is the greatest State in the Union, taking everything into consideration—its minerals, its agricultural resources, etc., etc.—but it is a great misfortune that BROWNLOW is Governor." I knew how my friend voted, and I remarked: "But you voted for him, didn't you? You did all you could to elevate him to the position which he now occupies; why not stick to him? You're a native Tennesseean, you've known him all your life, you knew his idiosyncracies, and with that knowledge you assisted in the elevation which he now enjoys. Why not stick to him?" "Well," he replied, "I'll talk to you in a different strain from what I would to our rebel brethren, because many of them hate him because he has always been loyal. As a good square Union man, though I consider *I* have a right to say what I please, and I will tell you what it is, it's a very unfortunate thing for Tennessee that old BROWNLOW is it's Governor. Now, to tell the truth, I always felt an aversion for the man, on account of his excessive profanity and vulgarity. I knew him to be totally unfit for the office. I have heard him, in his speeches years ago, enter the sanctuary of a man's home and assail the virtue of his wife and mother, just to keep up a vulgar cud and make a crowd laugh, while his speeches against those men who differed with him on the slavery question—that is, those who were in favor of gradual emancipation, abolition, &c.—were the vilest and most murderous I have ever heard. He named all of the species of torture as being too good for these men, and unveiled a world of blasphemy in the denunciation of all such. But the Union soldiers of Tennessee had made up their minds that he should be the next Governor of the State, and I thought they had a better right to name the man than any one else. I should have preferred RUSSELL HOUSTON, HAZARD EAST, MANSC BRIEN, or most any other Union man, to the Parson; but I went in for what our soldiers said was their preference, and although I would rather see him, with all his glaring faults, than a rebel or ex-rebel, in the same position, I repeat it, that his elevation to the Gubernatorial chair of Tennessee was, next to the secession of the State, the most unfortunate thing that ever happened us." I give this verbatim, from one of the best Union men in the State, and regret to add that the above is the tenor of the feeling regarding the Governor of most of the loyal men throughout the State. I do not agree, maybe, with all the gentleman has said. I was in Tennessee at the time of Mr. BROWNLOW's election, and I take pleasure in saying that I voted for him, purely on account of the circumstances of the occasion. In some of my late letters I have spoke kindly of many of those who have been in the rebel service. This is because I, in common with all persons of sense, love a brave man. But I have no hesitation in saying that I honor a Union man of the South above all other men; and I guess no man questions BROWNLOW's patriotism. For it he was cast into a dungeon. For his unselfish course and for his patriotic devotion he was outraged and persecuted, and his family was insulted. He stood firm, however, and saved his neck only because he had cowards to deal with. He made his way into the Federal lines, and did all he could to promote the welfare of our cause. His two sons went into the Federal army, and both did good service. I think his son JIM is one of the bravest men in the country. Every General says this whom he has served under. He has been in sixty odd battles and skirmishes, and has been shot through both legs. I was with him at the theatre a few nights ago, and at the end of the first act we went into a saloon adjoining. A person stepped up to him and said: "You're fighting JIM BROWNLOW, I believe?" "I'm JIM BROWNLOW," says the General. "Well," says the other, "I'm an ex-rebel Colonel. I cleaned out your regiment once." "You're a liar!" says BROWNLOW. This means shoot, down this way; and I must say it's the first time I ever heard the ejaculation without a belligerent manifestation since I have been in the South. The "so called," however, didn't seem to be on the fight, and he went on to say: "Oh, you needn't get indignant, for I saved your father from hanging once." "You're a liar, Sir!" rejoined BROWNLOW; "no rebel ever saved him from hanging; and if I had my pistol with me, I'd shoot you dead for this insult." We then went out, and BROWNLOW asked me if I had a pistol. I told him that I had not, but that I could borrow one from ED. MAYNARD. We went up stairs, and young MAYNARD lent BROWNLOW his pistol. The latter cocked it, and we went down stairs, but the rebel Colonel had vamosed the shebang. It was good that he did so, for BROWNLOW went purposely to kill him. I tell this anecdote to show that young BROWNLOW, like his father, has no fear in his composition. But there is still another very great reason why I voted for Gov. BROWNLOW, and that was because, if we had not elected him, the "so-called" would have had everything their own way at that time; and, of course, as he was the soldiers' candidate, I not only voted, but did all I could for him. Gov. BROWNLOW is not so choice in his construction of sentences as he should be—every one admits that; and he has none of that dignity which should clothe him in his high official position; for he certainly, as Governor of the great State of Tennessee, lowers himself in the estimation of those who elevated him, when he stoops to answer scurrilous letters written by the contemptible admirers of EM. ETHERIDGE, and signs himself "W. G. BROWNLOW, editor of the Knoxville *Whig* and *Rebel Ventilator*." It puts one in mind of *Doctor Pangloss*, who gets mixed up in aberration and signs himself an A. S. S.

In conclusion, it *may* be unfortunate that a more dignified and educated man than BROWNLOW is not Governor. But it was *not* unfortunate that he was selected, when we look calmly at the circumstances. We cannot forget those men who have made sacrifices for the Union, and I cheerfully overlook all of BROWNLOW's idiosyncracies and errors when I picture him in the dungeon where he had been thrust because he was a loyal man. Besides, a great many of these men who say that it is unfortunate that BROWNLOW is Governor, admit that it would have been far more unfortunate had he not been elevated to that office. So, on the whole, maybe it's a good thing after all.

President JOHNSON's policy of reconstruction, so grand and patriotic in its conception, is only clogged in its execution by the disunion marplots of the extreme Radical parties in Congress and out, who, with all their seeming philanthropy and so-called patriotism, are diligently engaged in creating new strife, opening afresh old wounds, and provoking into fever heat those passions which have been partially allayed. In the name of peace, and in these times of peace, these men seem to be thirsting for more blood. They seem to ignore the closing scenes of the great war, so grand in all their combinations, or if not they seem to again stab at the empire before it has fully recovered its glory. They arrogantly refuse to ratify the glorious result of a bloody four years' war, and in their jubilee of hate and unforgiveness, they blaspheme the name of God by their invocations of his almighty power to aid them in their infamous designs.

But Peace is here and War is no more; and all the latter day disunionists living cannot again provoke our Republican people into a mutual letting of blood. In this connection let me inform you that everything goes well in this section of the country. Throughout Middle Tennessee there is more real determination to abide by, and respect the laws of the United States Government; and there is also more true love for Southern men, and a greater desire for emigration to this section than ever existed before the war during the past thirty years. There is not a man in Middle Tennessee who would raise his hand against the government, neither is there a man who does not respect and honor the flag of the free. Let some of these gentlemen who prate about the disloyalty of the South discard the petty sayings of a few dirty itinerant preachers and hungry editors, duly placed before them in an exaggerated form by a shovelful of incendiary editors of the North, and come down into the South unprejudiced, and they will be thrilled with the manliness and loyalty of the people.

I occasionally hear a person say that the policy of the President is a new thing with him. So the Copperheads used to say of him—that he had changed. But *he never* changed in the least. The *party* to which he had belonged for a lifetime *changed*, but he never. So with his policy of reconstruction and restoration—it is no new thing. Two years ago and more he made speeches at Shelbyville, Murfreesboro and other places in Middle Tennessee, and at Knoxville and other places in East Tennessee, wherein he urged the people to meet in convention, form a new constitution, appoint a day for the election of Governor and Members of the Legislature, and set the machinery of the State in motion, &c., &c. The State, after a good deal of hemming and hawing, did as he advised it, and long before he was President, or even Vice-President of the United States, his *present* policy of reconstruction and restoration was a perfect success in Tennessee, and Mr. LINCOLN thanked him for what he had done, and pronounced his work complete. So, after all, if his present policy is not in fact Mr. LINCOLN's, it was indorsed by the latter in the strongest and most generous terms. The people of Tennessee have come square up to the mark, and no political dissensions exist in this State whatever. Really, I am amazed at the loyal tenor of the people, for I was one of those who believed that the war would taper off at least with guerrillaism, and other acts of strife, lawlessness, an utter disregard for law and order, and expressions of hate and vindictiveness. But exactly the reverse is the case. There is a feeling of harmony and confidence already rife which cannot be disturbed. State, county and city governments work as usual before the war, and with as much harmony. And all the Confederate soldiers I have met, although they are too brave to hang down their heads, admit that they have been handsomely whipped and magnanimously treated.

In the middle section of the State, of late, a multiplicity of painful events have transpired. Some fifty odd murders and hundreds of highway robberies have occurred within the past four months. But not one of these acts, so far has been proven, has been committed by citizens of Tennessee; but by our own soldiers and government employés. The latter class, especially those who have been discharged from the service, have for a great part, turned highway robbers and murderers. The capture and conviction of the five murderers of Mr. HEFFERMAN, however, has rid the community, it is hoped, of all such desperate gangs.

In East Tennessee, for a few months past, a little political feeling has prevailed. This was anticipated, and is the result of the bad teaching of the Knoxville *Whig*. I do not know the author of the articles, but they were in bad taste to say the least. The first few months, after the cessation of hostilities, this newspaper advised the loyal East Tennesseeans to deal with the returned rebels harshly; to drive them out of the State, to shoot them down, &c., &c. This paper also sought to elevate the negro at the expense of the white people, and against all manner of reason. The consequence was that a scene of strife took place between those who had been loyal and those who had been disloyal, which made civilization blush. And the negroes acted worse than the white people. They shot down whom and when they pleased, and actually crowded the acting editor of the *Whig* off the pavement. He suddenly changed his tone and an onslaught was made upon the negro, which culminated in the denial of his right to testify in the courts, the loyal East Tennesseeans being the party who defeated the bill. But a change has taken place in that section, and things augur well.

Speaking of the defeat of the Negro Testimony Bill, the friends of that necessary and wise measure need not be alarmed as to what Tennessee will do. Her Legislature, which is composed for the most part of radically loyal men, will pass the bill in a few weeks. As I said above, the most loyal men in the Legislature were those who defeated the bill, and they are too good and too pure to act unwisely further. The fact is, the doctrines of the *Whig* had made the colored man a little better than a white man, and the former immediately took advantage of his exalted position. Now that these unpleasant things have reached their height, Gov. BROWNLOW says: "That if there is anything that a loyal Tennesseean hates more than a rebel, it is a nigger." That's played out; and is a very lame excuse for the disagreeable state of things which have resulted from the *Whig's* teaching.

As a general thing the newspapers of Tennessee are loyal, and are doing good service. There are more daily papers in Nashville than there are in Philadelphia. The *Republican Banner*, the *Union* and the *Despatch* are the three best and most reliable Union papers in this city, and are edited by gentlemen whose whole souls are for the Union and the Administration. The *Gazette* and the *Union & American* are "so-called" loyal papers. The *Press & Times* is in the style of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, and damns everybody as disloyal who does not regard a colored man as *better* than a white person. It is a curious fact that the "so-called" papers, like the Mobile *Register*, Nashville *Union & American*, Louisville *Courier*, and the like, and the raving, rampant, non-reconstruction, negro-suffrage papers, like the Cincinnati *Gazette*, St. Louis *Democrat*, Nashville *Press & Times*, and the like, are the papers that at present are doing all the harm. Both sides are raking up old stories, and tearing afresh old wounds. They have crossed swords with each other, every thrust of which cuts the true friends of the Union; and the contending parties know it, and, I guess, are glad of it.

As might be supposed, the freedmen of this State are in good condition. Were they not, it would be folly to try to put them in the way of improvement, for they have been to all intents and purposes free for three years. The Commissioner of Freedmen of this State, Gen. FISK, is, next to Gens. TILLSON and SWAYNE, of Georgia and Alabama, the best man I have seen in the Freedmen's Department. He seems to understand his business very well; and although he is a little officious and boastful, he is not narrow minded. Gen. FISK, in saying a good big thing for himself, and an unkind word for his colleagues TILLSON and SWAYNE, must recollect that there was a slight difference between the state of things in Georgia and Alabama and the state of things in Tennessee at the close of the war. Gens. TILLSON and SWAYNE had nearly half a million of blacks each on their hands, two hundred thousand of whom were in a state of utter destitution. And at this very moment, the freedmen of Gen. TILLSON's department are as well off as those 'in FISK's. Again: A long time before FISK had anything to do with the freedmen of Tennessee, they were doing very well for themselves. Through the sagacity and kindness of President JOHNSON, Gen. GILLEM, Maj. STEARNS and others, the freedmen of Tennessee were getting along excellently well. Nearly one-half of the young blacks were soldiers in the Union army, while the other half had scattered themselves all over the United States. But Gen. FISK is a first-class man, and has changed a little in his own tactics. He is telling the negroes that they must work; and he has abandoned his enterprise (which, of course, he had no right to do) of taxing liquor-sellers, gamblers and courtesans for their support. Gen. FISK did a huge thing a day or two ago. He established a freedmen's court; and intends that the colored man shall have full justice shown him. This court will be kept up until the Legislature shall deem it proper to give the colored people all their rights.

If there is any class of people enjoying their freedom, and flourishing as a class in any State in the Union, it is the colored people of Tennessee. I am personally acquainted with hundreds of the prominent colored men of this State, and they tell me that the masses of the colored people are living happy and contented. All the colored man of Tennessee wants now is the legal right to testify in the courts, to sue and be sued, &c., &c. The time may come when he may be entitled to the rights of suffrage. In fact, it is not unreasonable to anticipate this. But it would be exceedingly indiscreet and unwise to give him this right at present. The negro, like many white men, cannot stand too much prosperity. And, in more than one sense, it would be casting pearls before swine. I suppose there are more wealthy colored men in Nashville than in any other Southern city. There is also a fine newspaper carried on in their interest, owned and edited by colored men. It is called the *Colored Tennesseean*, and has quite a large circulation.

For two years past several large cotton plantations have been carried on by Federal officers in the counties of Davidson Rutherford, Manny, Williamson and others, all of the work being done by blacks. This fully tests the labor question, which has been a success all over Tennessee.

I did not learn how many poor negroes Gen. FISK has on his hands, but it cannot be but a few hundred, unless he is being imposed upon. Gen. WILSON is supporting but two thousand in Georgia, and out of nearly a hundred thousand emancipated slaves in Florida, none are being supported by the government.

Gen. FISK is at present attending to the blacks of Kentucky, and I guess he has his hands full; for, from all accounts, the freedmen of that State are worse off than in Tennessee. In fact, almost everybody and everything are worse off in Kentucky than in Tennessee, and it isn't singular at all that such should be the case.

The feeling of the people, especially those who have always been loyal—and that is one-third of the white citizens of the State—is intensely bitter against Mr. SUMNER and his radical colleagues in the Senate, and Mr. STEVENS and his party in the House. The people, as a whole people, feel that they have been outraged beyond all precedent, and entertain a feeling bordering upon hatred for those gentlemen in Congress who are attempting to degrade those loyal men who have been sent to Washington as their Senators and Representatives. The State which has furnished 35,000 soldiers and sailors for the Army and Navy of the United States—the State which has furnished ANDREW JOHNSON, the sterling patriot, who was elevated to his high position by the people of the United States—the State which furnished FARRAGUT, the greatest sailor in the world, and the State which has patriotically sent two Senators and seven Representatives to the United States Congress who can take the test oath, will not soon forget the outrage. There is not a citizen of the State, nor a Federal officer or soldier within the State, but who declares the act an outrage. And the great masses of the people North, thank God, who fought through a four years' war for the preservation of the Union, will not countenance this attempt by Congress to destroy their work. Only think of it, for four long years we expended oceans of blood and millions of treasure to keep the Southern States from going out of the Union, and now that we have succeeded, our Congress would up with its foot and kick them out—kick out the very States that our soldiers have been fighting for four years to keep in. What in the world is all this for? Is it possible that Senator SUMNER wishes to revenge himself upon the whole Southern race for the dastardly act of BROOKS some years ago? The loyal men here hope not.

That unostentatious old war-horse, Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS, whom we all love so well, and who, one year ago, was chasing our friend HOOD out of Tennessee, I met upon the street yesterday. He looked just as good as he is. Who is there that we are more indebted to than to him? He won the first victory in the Southwest, and just at the time when things looked very gloomy; and he closed the war in the same section, by winning the last victory. And then, Stone River and Chickamauga—where would our armies have been had his presence not been there? He is a soldier all over. He is, in the fullest sense, no politician; neither is he a demagogue with his men. He is a strict disciplinarian. He never had any Truesdails about him, and he accepts no presents of brownstone houses, or carriages and teams. And he is all magnanimity and charity. It was his magnanimous spirit which induced him to refuse BUELL's command three years ago, and he charitably forbids criticism of ROSECRANS in his presence. He is the noblest Roman of them all.

The first battalion of the Sixteenth infantry left this city for Augusta a few days ago, to relieve the Nineteenth infantry, which is en route for Little Rock. The second and third battalions of the Sixteenth will remain here during the winter.

A brigade of colored troops are being mustered out of the service in this city. This brigade has done some excellent service in several hard-fought fields. Its commander, Gen. C. F. THOMPSON, has the reputation of being one of the bravest young men in the service. Colonels HARRY STONE and INNESS, commanding regiments in this brigade, enjoy the same fame.

BEN. C. TRUMAN.

VIRGINIA.

An Able Legislature—An Attempt to Obtain Remuneration for the Loss of Slaves—Usury Laws and the National Banks—Organization of the Militia—The State Treasury, University and Library—Interesting Reports—Infirm and Helpless Freedmen.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SPOTSWOOD, RICHMOND, Va., Wednesday, Jan. 3, 1866.

The Legislature met this morning, after its holiday recess, and immediately proceeded to earnest work, taking up the files where they had left them, and disposing of several bills of local importance. The general opinion as to this body is that it is one of the best that has assembled here for many years, and, comparing it with other Legislatures that I have seen in the South, I have no hesitation in pronouncing it the most intelligent and able assemblage of the sort in "Dixie." Its members are many of them new in the harness, but actuated, as they all seem to be, with a desire for the good of the Commonwealth at large, they work together harmoniously. There are a few of the radical rebel stripe, but they are almost as contemptible in numbers as in principle, and are powerless.

PROPERTY LOST IN THE WAR.

A bill providing for a valuation of all property, public and private, lost to the owners by the operations of the armies on either side during the late war, including slaves with their value at the date of President LINCOLN's Emancipation Proclamation, was taken up on its final passage.

Mr. JOYNES, of Petersburgh, a prominent Union man by the way, was the most earnest of the opponents to the bill. He could not see that any public benefit would be derived from the proposed valuation; but on the contrary, great expense would be entailed on the counties in the execution of its provisions. He did not expect that the losers would ever be paid for their losses, and advertised his desire to sell his slaves at twenty-five cents per head, thereby intimating, I infer, that the bill was a covert movement paving the way for future efforts to obtain remuneration for the freed slaves.

Mr. HANSBURG, of Stafford, said that he represented two counties, which were completely devastated by the war, (BURNSIDE, HOOKER and MEADE, all camped their armies at different times on the property of the gentleman's constituents,) but he continued "we consider our property gone—clean gone!."

None of the friends of the bill seemed inclined to support it publicly, and after some futher debate, it was indefinitely postponed.

USURY LAWS.

In the Senate, the Usury Bill, repealing the existing law, and establishing ten per cent. as the maximum rate of interest, was discussed, but no final action taken.

Mr. GILMER, of Richmond, who earned a reputation as a Union man during the war by services rendered in *habeas corpus* cases of Maryland soldiers, was particularly earnest in his remarks, advocating the repeal of all laws on the subject, and leaving the matter of usury to the contracting parties. He denounced the National Banks as "street-corner brokers," and announced his desire to "drive them all out of the State," and establish State Banks in their stead. He particularly referred to the banks already established in this State, as not worth a "snap" of his finger as regards their relations to the agricultural and solid elements of the community.

REPORTS OF STATE OFFICERS.

The reports of the several officers of the Commonwealth for the past year were sent to the Legislature to-day, and from that of Gen. STROTHER, ("Porte Crayon,") Adjutant-General, I make the following extract respecting the

ORGANIZATION OF THE MILITIA.

Owing to the political condition of the country and the want of arms and money, no steps have been taken toward a general reorganization of the militia under the existing laws. But in response to numerous calls from the counties where there seems to be good grounds for apprehension of trouble from the recently-emancipated slaves, Adjutants have been appointed, with orders to enrol and organize companies of volunteers, to be used as a local police under the authority of the civil magistrates. Up to this date Adjutants have been appointed for thirty-three counties. Although some of these appointments have been made more than a month ago, no returns have yet been received. From eight or ten counties from which I have had returns the reports are unfavorable, the people having refused to volunteer. Unofficial information from other districts confirms the impression that there is a very general disinclination among the people to join any military organization. One appointee has returned his commission on the plea of poverty and ill-health. Another declares his inability to accept the appointment unless there is some sufficient pay attached to it. There has been but a single case of a favorable return from the County Adjutants heretofore appointed. The Adjutant for Charlotte reports that he has raised seventy-five men, and asks for arms.

On the 24th November, ult., I made application to Major-Gen. TERRY for the loan of arms and equipments to furnish the proposed companies of volunteer militia. He replied that "he had no authority to issue arms for any purpose, not even to arm one of his own regiments should it require them." A similar application, made to the government at Washington, was referred by the Secretary of War to Gen. TERRY,

From the same report I learn that the arsenal and all the concomitant war material is in the possession of the United States, with national troops guarding it. Also, that "seven or eight thousand muskets in good condition, and a light battery of five pieces," claimed by the State, "have been taken and removed by the United States authorities."

THE TREASURY.

The report of Mr. FRANCIS J. SMITH, Treasurer, is brief and pointed; and shows, among other interesting things, the fact that he has in his charge $237,000 in "Confederate States Registered Bonds," on deposit as banking security for some of the banks of the State; and that of the twenty-two banks enumerated by him, only four held such securities at the time of the fall of the rebellion. This statement may be considered significant, as it indicates a lack of faith in the success of the Jeff. Davis usurpation on the part of Virginia capitalists. In the statement of "receipts and disbursements," I find that the income of the State for the fiscal year ending Oct. 1, 1865, was $125,022 10 while the expenditure amounted to $93,235 16, leaving a balance on hand at that date of $98,083 73.

THE STATE UNIVERSITY.

The report of the rector and visitors of the University of Virginia indicates a deplorable condition of affairs financially in that institution. It seems that the professors thereof have subsisted for the last four years on a salary which has been "less than four hundred and fifty dollars in purchasing value." During the past two years, the "annual emolument" to each has been less than one hundred dollars. The faculty are of the opinion that the institution cannot be permanently maintained without a large contribution from the State, approximating $15,000. They say that if it is allowed in the future to "depend on its own unaided resources, it must decline into a seminary of very subordinate rank, or become extinct altogether." There is a balance on hand in the possession of the Proctor, of funds belonging to the university, of $4,910 85; but it is in "Confederate Treasury notes." The funded debt is $38,000. There are fifty-five students in attendance, a majority of whom are disabled Confederate soldiers. Nearly half of them pay no fees.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

The report of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, Col. CHAS. H. LEWIS, is confined to the interests of the State Library, which has been robbed of many of its choicest objects of interest by the spoilers who were with and followed in the wake of our army at the occupation. The library, being a very old one, contained many valuable relics of our colonial history, most of which have disappeared. The rebel librarian ran away at the evacuation and thus his charge was left open to plunder, until the "restored government" took possession of the Capitol building. On the expense account I find one item—a charge of $6 for subscription to the *National Intelligencer*—which shows a reverence for old things if not for good ones, on the part of the Secretary. The copperplates of the map of the State were in Washington during the war, and were used by the Topographical Corps of our army in printing maps for its use. The Secretary recommends that new maps be printed from them, as there are none on hand and there is great demand for them. I suppose the army of one Mr. LEE used up the edition on hand at the commencement of the war.

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

The order (first published in the TIMES) from Col. BROWN and since amended by him and issued a few days ago, relative to the "turning out of doors of helpless and infirm freedmen," produced considerable excitement throughout the whole State, but it effectually prevented such proceedings. Col. BROWN was induced to issue the order by advice received from members of the Legislature, one of whom stated that in his county two thousand helpless creatures would be forced from their homes on New-Year's day. The statutes of the State prohibit owners from doing this, but it was a question whether or not the law would be respected, now that slavery is abolished. One thing is certain, either their late owners, or the General Government through the Freedmen's Bureau, must support this class for some time to come, as the State has not yet made any provision for their maintenance.

E. P. B.

Legislative Proceedings—Important to Bill Holders of the Old State Banks—Immigration, Vagrancy, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SPOTSWOOD, RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, Jan. 4, 1866.

In both Houses of the Legislature to-day, the matter of an equitable division of the old debt of Virginia, between it and the new State of West Virginia, came up. In the Senate a bill was introduced providing for the appointment of two commissioners, not residents of either State, by each State, whose duty it shall be to decide on the question of division, and who have power, in case of disagreement, to select their own umpire. Some such a bill will undoubtedly pass, as there is immediate demand for it.

Important legislation on the subject of winding up the old State Banks was introduced in the House of Delegates this morning, but no final action has yet been taken. The object to be accomplished, by the bill offered to-day, seems to be in effect to stop all proceedings against the old banks, by non-residents, in Federal courts, by preventing the banks from making assignments. It is claimed that non-residents now have an advantage over Virginia bill-holders in making collections, and it is proposed to give each an equal chance. The Committee on Banks, &c., will soon report a new bill, and it will be of considerable interest to the New-York brokers, as well as others, who have been buying the notes of the old banks of this State.

An immense immigration scheme, in the shape of a bill organizing a corporation for that purpose, appeared in the House to-day on its second reading, and was laid on the table. The bill authorizes seven gentlemen therein named to do everything that an ordinary banking institution would do, even to negotiating the sale of promises to pay issued by them in behalf of the corporation, beside the purchase of steamers, erection of wharves, &c., &c. The capital stock is stated at $300,000, with power to increase it to five millions, and is to consist of $100 bonds. This is the most extensive enterprise of the kind yet broached here, and attracts considerable attention.

Bills of local importance, almost innumerable, pass the Legislature in the ordinary course of grinding, to authorize different corporations to extend their indebtedness. Day after day propositions of this kind are made, and the Legislature generally accedes with but little investigation. The result is that nearly every corporation in the State will soon be head over heels in debt, provided they can negotiate the wished for loans.

A bill providing for the punishment of vagrants was under consideration in the House. It differs from most of the vagrant acts proposed in other Southern States, by arranging for the hiring out instead of sale of all persons convicted under its provisions, and recites, by way of preamble, that "there hath been a great increase of idle and disorderly persons in some parts of this Commonwealth, who are deemed rogues and vagabonds," and that the overrunning of the State by dissolute and abandoned characters is threatened. No distinction is made on the ground of color; but any one found guilty of vagrancy is amenable to punishment, consisting of three months of unremunerated labor, either for the county or for some person who may hire said person from the county. No final action was taken.

E. P. B.

The Days of Chivalry Revived—The Pleasant Pop of the Pistol in the Capitol—Editors Indulging in Double-leaded Matter—A Great Fuss but Nobody Hurt.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SPOTSWOOD, RICHMOND, Va., Friday, Jan. 5, 1865.

Richmond is agog with rumors. The first real sensation that has transpired since the Mayo election took place to-day in the rotunda of the Capitol, while the House of Delegates was yet in session. Two newspaperial gentlemen are the respective head centres of the rumors, while a third gentleman of the same persuasion comes in for a share of the gossip.

H. RIVES POLLARD, not the historian, but he who "seecked" on the dogs of war from afar off during the palmy days of the chivalrous usurpation, and who explained that GRANT, SHERMAN, et al., of the Yankee soldier persuasion, were of no account, and merely led "hordes of cowardly hirelings," took it upon himself to enact the whole part of editor of the *Examiner*, the toga of which he has assumed since the death of JOHN M. DANIEL, who *did* have the courage to fight duels, but he (POLLARD) failed—ignominiously failed. NAT. TYLER, who has the sobriquet of "Unquestionable Nat," because he said "unquestionably not," once on a time when DANIEL above-mentioned challenged him, and who is now the chief bugler of the *Enquirer*, stood the brunt of a half-dozen shots from said POLLARD without being hit; Mr. WILLIAM D. COLEMAN, his coadjutor, was his reserve and his powerful reinforcement during the action. The tactics and strategy displayed by the chivalrous combatants was admirable, when considered from a bushwhacking point of view. TYLER was engaged in the House Chamber, and POLLARD lurked bushwhackerly around the stove of the rotunda. It was known that POLLARD had threatened; but then the *Examiner* always talks loudly. TYLER came out, accompanied by a friend, when the enraged POLLARD accosted him, subduing his passion, and with the usual polite and gentlemanly language for which the chivalry are noted, added—"You have insulted me." This was the tocsin and the bugle note for the encounter. Enraged and furious, each party claims that the other drew a pistol first. One thing is certain, POLLARD fired first. His courage oozing out of his fingers' ends caused them to tremble, and the shot sped harmlessly up into the dome, while he made a rapid and successful detour to the rear of the marble statue of WASHINGTON. From this secure position, which he seemed disposed to hold at all hazards, he fired two more shots, equally harmless as the first. At this juncture the engagement seemed "which and t'other," TYLER holding his pistol in his hand, hesitating to shoot for fear of injuring some innocent person. Not POLLARD was it to hesitate at such a crisis, but he it was who fired again, his shot taking effect on the statue aforesaid, and knocking off one of the tassels attached to the cane. The House was emptied, but the rotunda was not filled. It wasn't a safe place during the transaction of saltpetre experiments; but reinforcements to the *Enquirer* came up, and a new combatant appeared. Mr. COLEMAN, the junior of that establishment, leveled his pistol, and, with unerring aim, hit nobody. He repeated the operation, and probably would have continued until his ammunition gave out, had not his chief commanded him, in a war-like voice, "Reserve your fire, Sir." POLLARD turned on his new assailant, and, placing himself in an unflankable position, fired two more shots, damaging the stove, his original base of operations, and which, by the way, is the oldest institution of that sort in the United States, very slightly. TYLER rested his arm on the railing around the statue, and prepared to let daylight through his opponent, but a colored boy (the inevitable darkey, he won't even let chivalry fight without getting mixed up in the scrape) passed between the muzzle of his pistol and the object at which it was aimed, and therefore he desisted once again, just in time to hear Mr. BURKE, the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, command "peace." He listened to the command and obeyed, or there might not have been a piece of the warlike POLLARD left except the gravestone which he deserves.

All the combatants were captured, and manfully accompanied the officers into the House Chamber, and were arraigned at its bar. They, with Virginia editorial ability, were quite at home at the bar, but POLLARD having the advantage of more frequent practice, got in the first "say." He did not call for a gin-cocktail, as was his wonted habit, but explained that he had been looking for Mr. TYLER at his office, and not finding him there had come to the Capitol and there met him, when he (TYLER) replied to his addresses by pulling out a pistol.

TYLER, being allowed to speak his piece, said that he had not broken it (the peace) but merely acted in self-defence.

COLEMAN, Grant-like, said nothing. Then came the richest part of the whole transaction. The House had an elephant—three of them in fact—on its hands, and did not know what to do in the premises. The doorkeepers had each a prisoner by the collar or coat-tail, holding fast like grim death to a dead monkey, while the learned gentlemen debated as to their final disposition.

"Have we no right to resent this insult to our dignity," said one; "or shall we let them go to and laughed at by the whole world." The speaker well knew that the eyes of the Sandwich Islanders and Mazambiquers were turned on Virginia at that moment, and he feared their ridicule, or perhaps some remark that the occurrence might elicit in the Congress of one of Uncle Sam's people. Others wanted committees appointed, and others still wanted the matter referred to the Committee of the Whole, and pending the discussion, the House adjourned. The belligerents were marched off to their respective hotels for dinner, and I saw the *Examiner* fellow, flanked by his suite, dine at the Spotswood as coolly and collectedly as if he had just written another editorial to prove that SHERMAN and his army had been drowned in the swamps of South Carolina. COLEMAN refreshed himself at the Ballard, and TYLER told his tale to wondering friends, a coterie of which surrounded him in his sanctum.

The cause of all this trouble is the desire of the parties interested to manipulate a certain public teat, which the *Examiner* calls "The Publick Printing." That paper stated that the *Enquirer* was relying on credit to procure an office to do the work, in case it should get the contract. The *Enquirer* "merely noticed the slander," in order that it might state to the public that it "is now receiving" the necessary material from New-York, and to "fix the falsehood" on the *Examiner*. Proud of its reputation for truth, (*vide* its war files,) the *Examiner* rushed to arms, and the result is a—*farce*, worthy of DAN BRYANT's courageous minstrels, or DAN SETCHEL's best effort at making people laugh.

From the fact that the *Examiner* has always sneered at Northern correspondents in its own peculiar, cynical manner, this occurrence will not set well on its stomach, because it opens the door, you know. However, even if it had done nothing of the sort, the truth must be told, and I have told it.

This overshadowing and colossal occurrence has knocked everything else endways, and I have nothing else to report to-day.

E. P. B.

Washington College, Va.—A Memorial for Gen. Lee.

From the Richmond Whig, Jan. 5.

A memorial from the President of Washington College was laid before the Legislature yesterday, asking aid for the establishment of five new professorships at that institution. The purposes and character of these professorships are set forth, and the manner of making the necessary appropriation is suggested. The subject will undoubtedly meet with speedy action by both Houses. The memorial is as follows:

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Delegates of Virginia:

The Board of Trustees of Washington College, in order to provide for the wants of the country, and to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes, resolved, at a late meeting, to extend the course of scientific instruction.

With this view it was determined, without neglecting the study of literature and the classics, to establish five additional professorships, viz.:

I. *Practical Chemistry*—Embracing the study of metallurgy, and the application of the principles of Chemistry to agriculture, mining, manufacturing and the mechanic arts, together with vegetable and animal physiology.

II. *Experimental Philosophy and Practical Mechanics*—In which shall be taught (1) Experimental Mechanics, Optics, Hydrostatics, Acoustics, Thermodynomics, on the inductive principle, and Practical Astronomy; and (2) Drawing, Architecture, Mechanism, and the nature and properties of building materials, and their application in the construction of Railroads, Canals, Bridges, &c.

III. *Applied Mathematics*—In which shall be taught Analytical Mechanics and Optics, Mathematical Astronomy, the Science of Civil Engineering, and the application of the principle of mathematics to masonry, the construction of quoined and clustered Arches, Domes, &c.

IV. *Modern Languages*—In which shall be taught the French, German, Italian, and Spanish Languages, and their literature.

V. *History and Literature*—In which shall be taught Modern History, English Literature, and Criticism, Rhetoric, Elocution, Philosophical Grammar and Comparative Philology.

To procure the requisite means for this enlarged and thorough course of instruction, measures were adopted by the Board to invite individual donations, and it was further resolved that the President of the College should petition your honorable bodies to grant, in aid of this proposed course, an annual appropriation of six thousand dollars out of the income of the land fund given by the General Government to the State of Virginia, for the purpose of establishing colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts. (*Act approved 2d July, 1862.*)

The object of the Board of Trustees being so obviously conducive to the interest of the State, its fair recital is deemed sufficient to secure the favorable action of the Legislature, and as the passage of the grant by Congress is to provide the means of practical instruction for the industrial classes, it is believed that this can be better accomplished by distributing the fund among several institutions, accessible to the citizens of the different parts of the State, than by confining the whole to one, which would deprive many of its benefits.

Washington College, situated in the great agricultural valley of Virginia, and surrounded by a region rich in minerals and abounding in water power, stands prominently among those, where a course of instruction so essential to the proper development of the resources of the State, could be most advantageously taught.

A copy of the resolution of the Trustees of the College is respectfully submitted.

R. E. LEE, President Washington College.

LEXINGTON, Va., Dec. 4, 1865.

GEORGIA.

The Servants Looking for New Homes—Miscellaneous Matters.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ATHENS, Ga., Thursday, Dec. 28, 1865.

During this week politics and politicians have been overshadowed by the great domestic question. "Will Congress admit our representatives?" is not near as anxiously discussed as "Have you been able to make contracts for the ensuing year?" "Has your cook left you?" is much more frequently asked than "Has Mr. CHRISTY gone to Washington?" And although there is no doubt that this gentleman, when his election return and qualification have been duly admitted, will scatter to the winds all the dogmas and prejudices of Mr. THAD. STEVENS, yet even that desirable consummation is contemplated with less anxiety at present than the possibility to fill the places of Pompey, Hannibal, Cæsar, and Antony in the stable, the dining-room, the cow-yard and at the plow, and those of Dinah, Sarah and Betsy in the kitchen, the bed-chamber and the laundry. Imagine house-moving on the first of May in New-York and Brooklyn, multiplied by a million, and the product raised to the twelfth power of confusion and discomfort, and you can yet form but an imperfect idea of the domestic upheaving which has taken place in this and other towns in this State since Christmas week began. With few notable exceptions, the negro servants who have hitherto remained with their former masters, receiving wages since their emancipation, have left their old homes in search of that unexplored ideal, which they denominate "doing better." They do not complain that they were ill-treated or unhappy; they do not pretend that they have any definite plans for the future, or know what they will do. They intend "to look for a home next week," believing, like DICKENS' impersonation of superlative improvidence, that "something will turn up" after they have expended all they have earned in whisky, flashy dress, and at the circus and dancing saloons.

The streets are filled with broadcloth-clad freedmen and gaily dressed freedwomen, with feathered hats and waterfalls of imposing protuberance and wonderful structure. The social glass, *promenades en voiture* the soothing effects of "sublime tobacco glorious, in a pipe," the mazy dance, the wonders of DAN somebody's circus and his intelligent baboons, have entirely effaced for the present all idea of work, all care for the future, all the dull actualities of prosaic existence. Although this is the case, I have seen but little offensive conduct, no disposition to riot, no absolute insolence, and, above all, no trace of any spirit of insurrection. As a general thing, employers have borne the extreme discomfort of absolutely no domestic servants with great good humor, and the unrestrained mass of ignorant and excited negroes have committed no excesses for which they can be justly blamed.

It is confidently expected that this social derangement will cease after this week, and that servants can be hired on fair terms who will do their duty faithfully.

Another of the inevitable evils of a circus intensified by whisky has been a disposition to quarrel among some of the United States soldiers and a few young hot bloods of the town. This commenced on the first evening's exhibition, in a fisticuff engagement, in which black eyes and bloody noses were the only damage, and in which profane language and abuse were disgustingly abundant. On Christmas day, however, a much more serious row took place. A few drunken soldiers attacked some citizens with slung-shots and loaded sticks. Pistols were used in defence, and blood was shed on both sides, but happily without serious injury to either belligerents. As soon as news of the riot reached headquarters, a sufficent guard, under competent officers, was despatched by Lieut. Col. H. B. SPRAGUE, of the Thirteenth Connecticut Volunteers, which promptly restored order, and has since maintained it, with commendable firmness and discretion.

The University of Georgia, situated here, which for the last three years has been closed, opens on the 3d of January, with a hundred students. The endowment of this institution, invested by the State in now worthless stocks and other securities, is wholly lost, and the tuition fees paid by the students are now the only resources which it possesses, until the Legislature make other and more adequate provision for this, the chief seat of learning south of Virginia.

No evil of the war has been more keenly felt or is more to be regretted, than the check which it gave to the education of young men between fifteen and twenty-one years of age, taking them from their books and plunging them into the demoralizing atmosphere of the camp, when their minds were most susceptible of evil examples and when their future welfare depended on the completion of their education. To remedy this evil as far as possible, schools are being opened in every direction, from the unpretending day-school to the classical seminary, from the primary study of BULLION and DAVIES to the critical exposition of the beauties of EURIPIDES and the historical falsehoods of HERODOTUS and LIVY.

It is reported that Gen. TILLSON, Chief of the Freedmen's Bureau in Georgia, is about to appoint three intelligent citizens in each county to adjudicate all questions arising between the freedman and the white man. The very best men should be appointed—the men of highest integrity and character—who possess the confidence of both races, and who are above all improper influences or prejudices. They should be appointed without any consultation with them, and the onus thrown on them of refusing to serve in an office where they can do more for the future welfare of themselves and their fellow-citizens than in any other capacity I know of. If men are appointed to this office who are prejudiced against the freedman or the white man, who can be influenced in any way, who do not comprehend and accept the present state of affairs, incalculable mischief will ensue.

This town is the residence of a number of late Confederate Generals, among whom I have noticed HOWELL COBB, M. L. SMITH and W. M. BROWNE. They are putting their shoulders to the wheel of reconstruction with earnest good-will, and both by their precept and example promoting the great work of which President JOHNSON is the chief architect.

QUONDAM.

OBITUARY.

Death of Capt. William C. Pease, of the Revenue Steamer Kewanee.

From the South Carolinian, (Charleston, S. C.,) Dec. 31.

DEATH OF CAPT. WM. C. PEASE, LATE COMMANDER OF THE REVENUE STEAMER KEWANEE, ON THIS STATION.—It is with sincere regret that we announce the death of Capt. WM. C. PEASE, late Commander of the United States revenue steamer *Kewanee*, on this station. His illness was of a typhus character, and in the brief space of five days assumed a fatal type.

Capt. PEASE was born in Edgartown, Mass., in the year 1818, and had been attached to the United States revenue marine service for the twenty-three years. During the Winter of 1853 he was promoted to a Captaincy, and although the youngest officer of this rank then in the service, he was appointed to the command of the revenue cutter *Jefferson Davis*, and sent on an important mission to California. The cutter experienced a severe gale in the gulf and Capt. PEASE touched at this port for repairs. The day prior to his arrival the revenue cutter *Hamilton*, with her officers and crew, were lost off Folly Island. On learning this sad intelligence Capt. PEASE promptly ordered his open boats to the scene of the disaster, and commanding the expedition during the prevalence of the gale, endeavored to succor the living or rescue the bodies of the dead. After several days exposure, beset with difficulties and dangers, the bodies of Capt. RUDULPH and his officers were recovered, and the citizens of Charleston, in appreciation of the gallant and humane services rendered by Capt. PEASE presented him with a massive silver pitcher and goblet.

In August last Capt. PEASE was placed in command of the revenue steamer *Kewanee*, on this station, and has been zealously engaged in the duties of the service up to the hour when he was stricken down by disease.

As a seaman and navigator Capt. PEASE had but few superiors. His official duties were performed with intelligence, promptness, zeal and fidelity, while his bland and courteous bearing won the esteem and friendship of all with whom he came in contact. The highest tribute to his character as a seaman and officer is evidenced by the love and esteem of his officers and crew, all of whom regarded him as a father, good counselor, friend and benefactor. In all the relations of life Capt. PEASE exhibited a character bright and glowing with the noblest traits. Warm and generous in his impulses, his charity was unostentatious and knew no bounds. His urbane and gentlemanly deportment made him troops of friends, who deplore his sudden and untimely death.

It may be a melancholy pleasure to his relatives to know that every care and attention that the hand of friendship or medical science could afford was bestowed upon him during his illness. As a testimony of respect to his memory, the flags at the Custom-house and of the shipping in our port were displayed at half-mast yesterday.

SOUTHERN ITEMS.

Col. MOSBY has published a card in the Baltimore *Gazette* to the following purpose: "The life of me, advertised by somebody in Urbanna, Ohio, is a pure fiction. The author has neither my countenance or sanction. Whatever he has written must, of necessity, be a mere romance, concocted for sensation purposes, and to put money into some impostor's pocket. Maj. JOHN SCOTT has in his possession, and will publish during the Spring, an authentic history of our command, from the time when I first crossed the Rappahannock, 'a youth to fortune and to fame unknown,' in command of fifteen men, to the day of our disbandment. It is impossible for anybody else, without my coöperation, to present anything that will be anything more than mere disjointed and isolated facts, or fabulous stories, that have no origin except in the imagination of the writer."

There was an outbreak, in which the negro troops were implicated, at Bladen Springs, Ala., a short time since. The negro troops, two companies of which had been stationed there, were withdrawn, leaving their Lieutenant to look after his sick wife. A number of rowdies attacked the Lieutenant, demolished the tent of two negro soldiers who remained with him, and fired several shots through the Lieutenant's tent, but "nobody was hurt." When the negro soldiers received intelligence of the affair, they returned to the place and wreaked their vengeance on several citizens. A number of families fled to the woods, fearing violence at the hands of the infuriated blacks. Two companies of the Fifteenth Infantry were sent to the scene of the difficulty with orders to bring all the negro soldiers to Mobile. Gen. WOODS will investigate this affair at once.

In Lynchburgh, on Monday, the negroes voted for Judge of the Freedmen's Court. There was an excitement between the "old issue" or aristocratic party, who had been born free, and the "undercrust," who had been "sot free." The latter carried the day and elected JOHN T. SLAUGHTER, by four hundred majority, over Capt. G. W. LATHAM.

The Columbus (Miss.) *Sentinel* of the 16th says: "We learn on the streets that orders have been received here for the Twenty-sixth Indiana Regiment, at present garrisoning this place, to repair to Vicksburgh, where its members will be mustered out of service. It is rumored that negro troops will relieve them here."

The Vicksburgh *Herald* of the 16th ult. says: "About ninety volunteer companies have been organized in Mississippi, with about five thousand men, rank and file. By the army regulations, these companies are liable to be called upon by the military commander of this department, in an emergency."

The negroes of Staunton have bought the old market-house of Mrs. MARGARET A. CRAWFORD, intending to make it a church. On New-Year's day, the *Spectator* says, they assembled there in such numbers as to make it so dark that the chickens, thinking it was night, went to roost.

The West Tennessee *Whig* announces the invention of an implement or machine which will be worth nearly as much to the Cotton States as WHITNEY's cotton-gin. It is a machine for picking cotton, and from its working it is stated the instrument promises to be a perfect success.

The Washington Literary Society of Washington College, Lexington, the oldest college in Virginia, is lamenting the loss of a letter from Gen. WASHINGTON to the trustees of the college, taken away during the war and never returned.

We learn from the Charlotteville (Va.) *Chronicle* that there are some 235 students at the State University. The same paper also states that the fees will yield about $800 to each professor for the session, which is by no means enough to support them.

Dr. FUQUA, of Staunton, Va., has been appointed Assistant Physician at the Western Lunatic Asylum, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of DR. GAMBILL.

Gen. ARMISTEAD L. LONG, one of Gen. LEE's Staff, and subsequently in the Confederate States Artillery, has the superintendency of the second section of the James River and Kanawha Canal.

Capt. ROBERT B. PEGRAM has been appointed Superintendent of the Petersburgh and Weldon Railroad, *vice* R. M. DUNLOP, resigned. The pay is $3,000 per year.

The ladies of Richmond are getting up an entertainment for the benefit of the widow of Stonewall JACKSON.

The post-office at Gordonsville, Va., owing to interference with the mails by the inhabitants, has been discontinued.

The Alexandria *Journal* says that the Grand Jury have found four indictments against Justice BEACH, of that town, for malfeasance in office.

Mr. W. S. BAILEY was elected Mayor of Canton, Miss., on the 14th inst., to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of A. M. GURLEY, Esq.

Mr. JAMES CHAPIN, of the dry-goods house of GOWAN & CHAPIN, Vicksburgh, died on the 15th ult., of disease of the heart.

Gen TILSON has gone to Burke County, Ga., to persuade the negroes that they had better make contracts at once for the next year.

A movement is on foot to establish a savings bank for freedmen in Savannah.

Col. E. M. YERGER, formerly of the rebel army, is editing the Jackson, (Miss.) *News*.

Small pox is prevailing among the negroes in Augusta, Ga.

The Weston *Herald* (Lewis County) has been revived by Messrs. F. J. ALFRED & Co.

At Holly Springs, Miss., on the morning of the 13th ult., the ground was thinly covered with snow.

The mail between Petersburgh and Jerusalem now goes regularly every Wednesday and Saturday.

Lieut G. C. ALDERSON, late of the Confederate army, has reached his home in Kansas safely.

The first shad of the season was caught in Savannah River, Dec. 29.

Libby Prison is now a grocery-store.

SCIENTIFIC.

NAVAL ENGINEERING—NO. V.

The Report of the Congressional Committee of the Last Congress on the Steam-Engineering of the Navy.

Our attention is now directed to the tables contained in this report, purporting to be a statement of the performance of our principal wooden screw-propelled vessels, particularly those equipped with Mr. ISHERWOOD'S engines. It will presently be shown that these tables were arranged to "whitewash" the shortcomings of the latter and most numerous class. In every attempt which has been made by Congress to get at the truth in relation to the performance of these vessels, on account of the loud complaints made of the defects of those fitted with machinery from Mr. ISHERWOOD'S plans, the reports and statements have been so managed that the facts have been wholly disguised.

The tables to which we now allude will be found on page 36 of the report. They were evidently received by the committee without a doubt as to their truthfulness, in the same manner as the table of "The principal screw-steamers of the British Navy," mentioned in *Naval Engineering*, No. IV.

In order that the incorrectness of these tables may be clearly understood, extracts from them are given below, together with the particulars of several British naval vessels, for the purpose of comparison:

NAVAL SCREW-PROPELLED VESSELS WITH ISHERWOOD'S MACHINERY FROM MR. ISHERWOOD'S TABLES IN CONGRESSIONAL REPORT.

	Pitch of screw.	Revolution of screw.	Speed of vessel.
Lackawanna, Ticonderoga, Sacramento, Shenandoah, Monongahela, Adirondack, Juniata, Ossipee, Housatonic, Canandaigua	16¾ to 18¾ ft. mean, 17½ ft.	70	12 knots.
Nipsic, Shawmut, and Nyack	14 to 16 ft.	82	12.5 knots.
Penobscot class, (19 of these)	11¾ to 13¾ ft. mean, 12¾ ft.	87	10 knots.

Thus, according to Mr. ISHERWOOD, the screw propeller of the *Lackawanna, Ticonderoga*, etc., at the above number of revolutions, advances 70, the number of turns, multiplied by 17½ feet mean pitch, multiplied by 60 minutes in an hour, divided by 6,086 feet in a knot, equals 12.07 knots per hour; thus, according to this untrue statement, the vessel is going within .07 of a knot as fast as the propeller itself, and not only that, but the forward part of the propeller, which is but 16¾ feet pitch, is actually being dragged through the water.

On page 6 of Congressional Report, the maximum speed of these vessels is stated to be 12½ knots per hour!

The *Nyack's, Shawmut's*, etc., propellers, according to the revolutions given by ISHERWOOD, advance 12.01 knots per hour; the speed of the vessel he states to be 12½ knots; thus she is going .38 knots faster than her propeller—the forward part of propeller of course dragging still faster.

The *Penobscot's*, etc., propeller, according to revolutions given by ISHERWOOD, advances 10.7 knots per hour, .7 of a knot faster than the vessel, the forward part of propeller being dragged through the water.

It is known from fair trials that the *Nyack*, in smooth water, makes, with 35 pounds of steam, 78 revolutions, and goes 10 knots, which gives a slip of 13 per cent.—about what would be expected under the circumstances; yet Mr. ISHERWOOD asserts that with 82 revolutions, this vessel and class go 12.5 knots.

This performance is like that of the philosopher who attempted to lift himself up by standing in a tub and pulling on the handles.

It is also known that the *Penobscot*, a sample of her class, even if she could make 90 revolutions, would not go 10, nor even 9½ knots per hour, under steam alone, and Mr. ISHERWOOD says her maximum revolutions are but 87. The *Lackawanna* class will be spoken of presently.

NAVAL SCREW-PROPELLED VESSELS WITH MACHINERY BY VARIOUS ENGINE BUILDERS; ALSO FROM MR. ISHERWOOD'S TABLE IN CONGRESSIONAL REPORT.

Vessel.	Pitch of Propellor.	Revolutions.	Speed of Ship.
Iroquois	19 ft.	77	11.7 knots.
Dacotah	17 to 19 ft., mean 18	80.2	12 knots.
Kearsarge	19 ft.	73½	11.2 knots.

The screw propeller of the *Iroquois*, at the above number of revolutions per minute, advances 14.4 knots per hour, which is 2.7 knots per hour faster than the vessel progresses; thus the slip is 18 per cent.

The screw propeller of the *Dacotah* advances, at the above number of revolutions per minute, 14.25 knots per hour, which is 2.25 knots per hour faster than the vessel progresses; thus, in this case, the slip is 16 per cent.

The screw propeller of the *Kearsarge* advances, at the above number of revolutions per minute, 13.76 knots per hour, which is 2.56 knots per hour faster than she progresses; the slip is thus 18 per cent. nearly.

SEVERAL VESSELS OF SIMILAR CLASS IN THE BRITISH NAVY.

Doris—Screw propeller, 30 feet pitch, 51.49 revolutions per minute; speed of ship, 12.4 knots.

Flying Fish—Pitch of propeller, 20¼ feet, 81.8 revolutions per minute; speed of ship, 11.17 knots.

Curaçoa—Pitch of propeller, 20 feet 1 inch, 64 revolutions per minute; speed of ship, 10.7 knots.

Dauntless—Pitch of propeller, 16 feet 4 inches, 70½ revolutions per minute; speed of ship, 10.01 knots.

Thus the *Doris* (propeller) goes 3.16 knots faster than ship.

Flying Fish (propeller) goes 5.33 knots faster than ship.

Curaçoa (propeller) goes 1.97 knots faster than ship.

Dauntless (propeller) goes 1.35 knots faster than ship.

RECAPITULATION OF THE SLIP OF ALL THE VESSELS.

Lackawanna, Ticonneroga, &c., (ISHERWOOD,) no slip, forward portion of screw dragging.

Nyac, Shawmut, &c., (ISHERWOOD,) vessel goes 3 per cent. faster than screw, forward part dragging, of course dragging still more.

Penobscot, &c., (ISHERWOOD,) 7.5 per cent. slip, forward part dragging.

Iroquois (the usual proportion,) 18 per cent. slip.

Dacotah (usual proportion,) 16 per cent. slip.

Kearsarge (usual proportion,) 18 per cent. slip.

Doris (English), 20 per cent. slip.

Flying Fish (English,) 32 per cent. slip.

Curacoa (English,) 14 8.10 per cent. slip.

Dauntless (English,) 11 8.10 per cent. slip.

Slip, it should be remembered, is the difference between the progress of a vessel and its propeller, whether the propelling instrument be a paddle-wheel or a screw.

For the benefit of unprofessional readers we will state that the *pitch* of a screw propeller corresponds to the *circumference* of a paddle-wheel. Thus, if a paddle-wheel had a circumference of 20 feet, if there was no slip, the vessel would advance 20 feet at each revolution of the wheel; in like manner if a screw propeller had a pitch of 20 feet, and there was no slip, the vessel would also advance 20 feet for each revolution.

Thus the results which Mr. ISHERWOOD has officially stated to have been obtained in the screw-propelled vessels fitted with machinery of his proportions, are clearly shown to be impossible. Such results cannot be accounted for by the anomaly which in some rare instances has been observed in screw vessels, namely, "negative slip;" (that is, where the vessel apparently goes faster than the screw is progressing,) for the stern lines of the *Lackawanna*, etc., (ISHERWOOD,) and those of the *Iroquois, Dacotah* and *Kearsarge* are practically the same. Again, it should be remarked that these revolutions of propeller and speeds of the several vessels, as given by Mr. ISHERWOOD are, of course, those supposed to be obtained in perfectly smooth water, the vessels uninfluenced by either wind or tide. This being the case, any difference in the surface of the propellers, by different diameters, &c., cannot come to the aid of these disingenuous tables (if the "negative slip" theory is advanced in their defence) as the proportion of the propeller's disk—*i. e.*, the circle equal to its diameter—to the midship section in both the *Lackawanna, Ticonderoga, Juniata*, &c., (ISHERWOOD'S,) is nearly the same as that of the *Iroquois, Dacotah* and *Kearsarge* machinery of the usual proportions. This proportion in the *Lackawanna* is as 1 to 2.6; in *Juniata*, as 1 to 2.8; in *Iroquois*, as 1 to 2.4; in *Kearsarge*, as 1 to 2.8; in *Dacotah*, as to 2.97.

Unfortunately for himself, in another sense than the wickedness of the deceit itself, Mr. ISHERWOOD in his statement of the revolutions, speed and power developed by the vessels with his engines, has supplied data from his own figures, which prove at once the great inefficiency of the machines he has proportioned. Marine engineers throughout the world have an expression for comparing the performance of engines, hull and propeller collectively, called the "coëfficient of performance." This coëfficient, as may be seen in any engineering primer, is found by multiplying the area of the midship section in square feet by the cube of the velocity in knots, and divided by the indicated horse-power.

Of course the *higher* this coefficient the better the performance.

Performing this simple operation on the several United States vessels already mentioned, using ISHERWOOD'S statement, the following result is obtained:

Lackawanna and *Ticonderoga*, (ISHERWOOD'S,) 613; *Sacramento*, (ISHERWOOD,) 609; *Monongahela*, (ISHERWOOD,) 614; *Adirondack, Juniata, Ossipee* and *Housatonic*, (ISHERWOOD,) 604; *Canandagua*, (ISHERWOOD,) 628; *Shenandoah*, (ISHERWOOD,) 628; *Iroquois*, 747; *Kearsage*, 771; *Dacotah*, 733; *Oneida*, 747. [The last four are of the usual proportions.]

Now, as the hulls of these vessels are of practically the same model, they offer relatively, with the power which Mr. ISHERWOOD states they exert, the same resistance in passing through the water. This being so, the comparison, as shown by their coefficients, appears to be solely between the engines, "*per se*," (as Mr. ISHERWOOD would say,) so it is clear that the only way to account for the inferior performance of those vessels with his machinery, is in the mal-proportion of the engines "*per se*."

Although this gentleman states that the power developed by his engines in the above vessels was 1,304 horse-power, it is plain that but a small portion of this power, (assuming that it was exerted,) could have been expended in pushing the ship through the water; the rest was wasted in the friction and heated bearings, which are inseparable—at the number of revolutions he says they make—in engines of such outrageous deviation from the most successful practice. Now the *Iroquois*, well known as one of the fastest and most successful vessels in this or any other navy, according to ISHERWOOD, exerts 813 horse-power, with boilers of the same style, and almost exactly the same amount of grate and heating surface as the *Lackawanna*, &c., fitted with the machinery of his proportions, (that is, with cylinders proportioned to be filled seven-tenths full of steam, instead of using it with the usual measure of expansion,) which he asserts exerts 1,304 horse-power. It is plain that the boilers of the *Iroquois* will boil off nearly as much water, consuming the same amount of coal as her sisters, with ISHERWOOD'S proportions; yet he makes a difference of 491 horse-power—nearly 40 per cent.—in these vessels, a result which, "*cæteris paribus*," is impossible; such a difference in the steam power of these vessels cannot exist, in favor of *Lackawanna*, &c. He has thus asserted that his *Lackawanna* engine gets from 30 to 40 per cent. more work out of the steam than the *Wyoming* engine, which uses the steam with the usual measure of expansion!

If, according to his own tables, his sloops cannot create the power he states, what becomes of his twelve knots? For, by a triumph of arithmetic, his 1,304 horse-power is just about what his engines would give if they carried the dangerous pressure of forty pounds in the boilers, and made seventy revolutions (the number which he admits to be the maximum) but with this power and this number of turns, according to his own admissions, the mean pitch of the screw only advances twelve knots, and the forward part is being dragged through the water.

Reference to Mr. ISHERWOOD'S specifications for the *Lackawanna* class engines show that he expected to obtain ninety revolutions per minute, instead of seventy, which latter has, indeed, been but very seldom attained, and then, with the greatest exertion, for only a few moments at a time.

Here, then, is seen the extraordinary spectacle of the Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy of this great nation attempting to achieve superior results by kicking the expansive principle to the winds, by permitting the steam to follow the piston nearly full stroke, and putting in cylinders over 25 per cent. smaller than in the best practice throughout the world.

With regard to a negative slip, Mr. ISHERWOOD himself has observed in one of his contributions to science in the *Franklin Journal*:

"It must be distinctly remembered that a negative slip (the vessel progressing faster than the propeller) can only happen when the vessel has a high speed, and owes a considerable portion of it to a power additional to that applied to the screw—that of the sails for instance; though it has been frequently reported to exist when the vessel was being propelled by the screw alone. In these cases it was manifestly the result either of inaccurate observations of distance gone and revolutions made, or of a mistake in the pitch of the screw, reckoning it less than it really was."

The only conclusion which can account for these erroneous tables is that in order to exaggerate the performance of his own vessels, he has overstated both their power and speed, and underrated that of the others, the engines of which are built on the usual plans. For this transparent trick alone, it would seem that he should be subjected to the severest public censure.

As has been previously stated in No. 2 of this series, it was with great difficulty the engines of the *Lackawanna*, &c., could be made to go at all, on account of the defects in the main valves, and these engines are so overloaded with unnecessary material, that the friction and chronic state of heat of the principal bearings, together with the insufficient size of the cylinders, entirely preclude the possibility of working off the steam; which the boilers, if in proper order, should supply them.

Now, the *Wyoming*, a vessel of the *Iroquois* class, is fitted with one of the best pairs of engines in the navy, of the usual proportions adopted by the most successful makers in America, France, England, Sweden and Russia, and, of course, uses the steam with the usual measure of expansion.

We have already in No. II. of this series compared in detail these highly successful engines with those proportioned by Mr. ISHERWOOD for the *Lackawanna*, &c. There is no doubt, as has been before mentioned, that he intended his sloop engines to make a greater number of revolutions than those of the sloops *Iroquois* and *Wyoming*, for he employed a propeller of finer pitch; but in consequence of his mal-proportions (he admits seventy revolutions to be the maximum) although he says they develop 1,304 horse-power—587 more than the *Wyoming*—he is not able to make as many revolutions as that vessel does with a screw of much greater pitch!

These facts alone are conclusive as to the practice of professional legerdemain by the Chief of the Naval Steam Bureau. It is quite possible that Mr. ISHERWOOD may attempt to meet these statements by insisting that his tables are right, and producing, as he did once before, letters from dependent contractors and engineers, stating that his vessels, under steam alone, advanced through the water faster than their propellers were progressing.

But if the Naval Committee require further demonstration, this question is one of easy determination. Let one of these screw sloops, or any other vessel with Mr. ISHERWOOD'S screw engines, with the Naval Committee on board, be run from New-York to West Point and back, or from Sandy Hook to Barnegat and back, or over any other known distance. ENGINEER.

Chinese Worship of Confucius.

A correspondent of the *American Presbyterian*, writing from China, gives some account of the worship paid to CONFUCIUS. He says:

"It has been estimated that there are 1,560 Confucian temples in the Empire, and that the yearly offerings amount to some 62,000 animals of various sorts, (including, beside those above-mentioned, rabbits and deers,) and 27,000 pieces of silk. It is a noted fact that, in Fuh Chau, rolls of paper are used to represent the silk. But the sage is not to be put off with that amount of worship. Throughout the Empire he is worshipped in colleges and schoolrooms, as well as in provincial and district temples. Here is a single strip of paper with four words, meaning 'teacher and exemplar of ten thousand ages.' This is pasted on the wall. On the opening of school, after the New-Year festivities, a formal worship is held before these words, and daily, every lad, on entering or leaving school, gives them an informal salaam."

DECIMAL CURRENCY.

How to Get Rid of Shillings, Bits, Etc., and Introduce our Dime Coinage.

BOLINAS, Cal., Friday, Dec. 1, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I wish to suggest an important improvement, the adoption of which cannot fail to be attended with beneficial results to our whole people. It is the issue of what may be styled a "dime currency," in place of the so-called fractional currency now in use.

Dollars and cents are the only terms necessary in large business transactions and in keeping accounts, but in the thousand little purchases which are constantly occurring in the market, in shops and on the street, it seems to be convenient to have a unit of value intermediate between the dollar and the cent. Accordingly, at the time of the adoption of the decimal system of currency by our government, the term "dime" was introduced; and yet it is well known that this term has not come into general use. Instead of it, we have a multiplicity of terms, such as "shilling," "bit," "levy," &c., the first of which has different values in different States, and none of which can be exactly expressed by any coin or combination of coins issued from the mint. The usual mode of accounting for the existence of these irregular expressions, is to consider them relics handed down to us from olden time. This is doubtless to some extent true, but a little examination will show that they have been perpetuated by a mistaken system of coinage, and may be easily eradicated by a reform.

There is a widely extended and pernicious habit of reckoning money by eights of a dollar, known in New-York and States westward as "shillings," and on the Pacific Coast as "bits." This habit is directly encouraged by our system of coinage. We divide the dollar into halves, and these halves we sub-divide into quarters. The next step, naturally, is to divide these again into eighths. The fractions ½, ¼, ⅛, constitute a regular mathematical series, decreasing in geometrical proportion. If, then, after coining half-dollars, we proceed to coin quarters, we are really inviting people to take the next step, and imagine the dollar to be divided into eighths. It is safe to say that so long as we coin quarters, people will reckon by eighths.

To remedy this we need a dime currency, consisting of coins or notes of the values of one, two, three and five dimes, respectively. We already have coins of the values of one, two, three and five *cents*. We have bank-notes of the values of one, two, three and five *dollars*. Why not complete the analogy, and issue coins or notes of the values of one, two, three and five *dimes?* Under a proper system the cent should be the unit for all coins between itself and the dime: the dime should be the unit for all coins between itself and the dollar, while the dollar would be the unit for all coins or notes above itself in value. That is to say, all coins between the cent and the dime should be named from the cent; all coins between the dime and dollar should be named from the dime, while all coins above the dollar should be named from the dollar. But under the present system the dollar is the unit for coins *below* as well as above itself—for instance, *half-dollar, quarter-dollar*. The dime is now the unit for but a single coin, and that below itself—*half-dime*. The term "dime" will certainly never come into popular use until it appears on the face (or reverse) of more coins than it now does.

The dime notes to be issued in place of the fractional currency should be of uniform size and color. Their values should be printed on their backs in large characters, thus: ONE DIME, TWO DIMES, &c., &c. On the face of the one-dime note the figure 1 should be printed conspicuously in several places, precisely as in the one-dollar note. On the face of the two-dime note the figure 2 should be similarly displayed, &c., &c. This style of note would be the most effectual means of bringing the term "dime" into common use, and therefore the proposed reform should be inaugurated during the era of paper currency.

The dime coins should have their values clearly expressed on their reverse, in the centre of the space, as is now the case with the single dime. As the two-dime and three-dime coins would be of but little difference in size, to prevent confusion, it might be advisable to have them present different devices on their faces. One of them might have the American flag stamped on its face instead of the symbol now put on silver coins. Better still, perhaps, instead of the single female figure now found on coins, the two-dime coin might have a device with two figures, thus establishing a connection between the device and the value of the coin. If still deemed objectionable, however, to issue two coins so near in value, the three-dime coin would be the preferable one to be issued, that being the arithmetical mean between the one-dime and the five-dime coin.

The adoption of this reform will prove of material benefit. The New-York "shilling" cannot be expressed in decimal currency, it being either twelve or thirteen cents, according to convenience. Neither can it be paid without making use of cent coins. The same necessity for using cent coins occurs in paying any odd number of "shillings," as "three shillings" or "five shillings." And yet these terms will constantly occur, so long as the "shilling" is used. The introduction of the dime currency, therefore, and the consequent common use of the term "dime will make less occasion for the use of the cent coin, and will thus facilitate the making of change.

On the Pacific coast the inconvenience of the present custom of reckoning money by eighths of a dollar is still more glaring, owing to the fact that there is no coin in general use smaller than the dime. In paying a "bit," if a dime is offered it is accepted; if a quarter is offered only a dime is returned in change; so that a "bit" is either ten or fifteen cents, as it may chance. This evil is so great that, for the sake of this section alone, a reform is demanded.

I have not alluded to the New-England practice of reckoning money by sixths of a dollar, inasmuch as this practice is fading away, not being sustained by our coinage system, as is the practice of reckoning by eighths of a dollar. The adoption of the proposed reform, however, will sweep away all remnants of the New-England custom.

The propriety of some such action as I have suggested will be acknowledged by all who will take the trouble to reflect upon the matter. The more the subject is examined, the stronger will appear the reasons in favor of the reform. It will perfect and render more symmetrical the decimal system of currency; it will simplify the making of change in small purchases; and by obliterating all uncouth local terms and substituting a national custom instead, will tend to strengthen the bonds of union.

I trust, then, Mr. Editor, that you will not fail to urge this matter. It is an affair which concerns all classes of society. Merchants, laboring men and scholars are equally interested, and our chambers of commerce, mechanics' associations and literary societies might not find it beneath their dignity or out of their sphere to press so desirable a measure upon the attention of the Government. K.

Taxes on Cotton and Tobacco.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I wish to make a few remarks on an article on this subject in the TIMES of last week. As it is convenient, in order to judge of one's views on this subject, that his general views should be known, I premise that I am in favor of free trade, and would abolish the tariff immediately; and, in general, I think indirect taxes impolitic. But forasmuch as we have a monopoly of the cotton-fields of the world, at least to the extent necessary to control the price, we may take advantage of it, and set our price on cotton, just as a patentee or copyright owner sets his own price on his particular monopoly. Hitherto we have given to the world a vast income that we might have derived from our possession, had we been as sagacious as other nations. Now it is expedient that we wake up and charge for our commodity whatever it will fetch in the market. I therefore decidedly approve the proposal to tax cotton. But I do not approve a mere export duty, nor do I think five cents a pound sufficient; ten or more can be got, and we should get all we can. An export duty, as distinguished from a tax on all cotton, whether exported or consumed at home, is questionable on constitutional and on party grounds; but it appears to me that a simple tax on all cotton, advocated on the ground of national necessity, will be supported by a majority of free-traders, revenue-tariff men, Democrats of all sorts, Republicans of several sorts, and all but ultra-protectionists, and even by them, unless by opposing it they hope to get an advantage for their goods in foreign markets.

In regard to the interests and views of the Cotton States, I think it proper to explain my views, (which some may deem prejudices,) in order that what I say may go for what it is worth, and perhaps be estimated as an indication of the support or opposition of some portion of the people. I never approved of discussing slavery in Congress or meddling with the affairs of States in which one has no citizenship. I have no sympathy with the Republican party. Neither have I the least sympathy with Secessionists or disunionists, theoretical or practical. I blame the Northern men who provoked the civil war; and I blame still more the Southern men who commenced it, and neither grieve for their losses, nor incline to favor them on account of their past conduct or present condition. Therefore I do not admit that taxes on Southern commodities should depend on their interests or opinions; but hold that the nation should singly consider the whole national interest and adjust the taxes on that ground.

But it is my opinion (and certainly it is a satisfaction to believe) that a tax on cotton, as high as is for the national interest, will be also for the interest of the Cotton States and planters, provided the revenue from it be applied to the liquidation of the national debt, and not to the relief of other sections from taxes for interest and current expenses. A general tax on cotton will fall on consumers of cotton at home and abroad, and will not much affect the incomes of planters. They have hitherto competed with each other at low prices—they would then compete at high prices, and would make as much as they could make with equal means in other business; and they would share the general advantage of making foreign consumers pay us the fair price of our property, and that would more than compensate for any disadvantage resulting to them from the tax.

As to tobacco, I doubt if we have a monopoly of the lands that can produce it cheaply. I have been credibly informed that it can be produced as cheaply in Hungary as here. If that be true, we cannot put much tax upon it; but I see no other reason why we should not tax it at least half as much as foreign governments do.

Probably there are other articles of which we have vast supplies, that will enable us to tax them, so raise their prices, and thereby make all consumers of them pay as royalties, rent, or whatever we may call the payment due to exclusive advantages of soil and climate.

This policy is expected of us. The English journals have for four years said that whichever side prevailed in the war, the victors would put a high tax on cotton. They see the wisdom of it better than we do. They would themselves tax it, were this country under their dominion. And I have been told by men who professed to have been in their secret societies, in which the war was concocted, that the Southern leaders schemed to conquer all the countries that have such natural supplies as that of cotton, and set their own prices upon them, and thus lay the whole world under contribution to their Southern Confederacy. Their scheme was in this respect just such as every European government of intelligence would approve and practice, had it power over the territories. And that we have hitherto neglected the advantage of these natural commodities only proves that we are not astute in all things.

A tax on cotton, with a commission to vary it, and the appropriation of the revenue from it to the liquidation of the national debt, and a similar policy with other commodities of which we can control the price—these are the true measures which we should at once adopt. The unchanged rebels and others may grumble and bluster about it, but we have only to take their speeches and editorials quietly, and keep our affairs in such order that they will not gain much by assailing us with anything harder than words, and there will be no trouble about it.

J. K. FISHER.

PERSONAL.

The Wilmington (N. C.) *Journal* of the 16th announces the death of JAMES FULTON, Esq., its senior editor. It says:

Mr. FULTON was known by nearly every person in this city and throughout the State, and none knew him but to respect, esteem and love him. He had many warm personal friends, won to him by his unusually amiable and generous disposition, and these mourn him as they mourn a brother, cut down and removed from their midst in the freshness of his life and the meridian of his usefulness. Mr. FULTON was a native of Ireland, and came with his father to this country when a boy in the twelfth year of his age. He came to Wilmington and assumed editorial charge of the Wilmington *Journal* in the year 1849. When, in 1862, that dreadful scourge, the yellow fever, made its hideous appearance in our midst, Mr. FULTON never for a moment wavered in his purpose, abandoned his position, or ceased to do the work that he had marked out for himself to perform; continuing regularly to publish the *Journal* all through that fearful epidemic, until rendered powerless to do so by the loss of his workmen, whose number had been decimated by the prevailing fever, and even then a diminutive daily *Extra* was regularly published, until the disappearance of the scourge and the resumption of the regular issue.

M. L. SULLIVANT, of Champaign County, Ill., owns and presides over seventy thousand acres of the best land on the hemisphere, twenty-three thousand acres of which are under fence, and in actual improvement and cultivation, the balance is used for herding. There cannot be found five acres of unserviceable land on Mr. SULLIVANT'S entire 70,000 acres. Their productiveness is unsurpassed. Almost all of Mr. SULLIVANT'S farming is conducted by labor-saving machinery, so that it is estimated that, throughout, one man will perform the average labor of four or five, as conducted on small farms. He drives his posts by horse-power, breaks his ground by COMSTOCK'S "spaders," mows, rakes, loads, unloads and stacks his hay by machinery, cultivates his corn by improved machinery, ditches any low ground by machinery, sows and plants by machinery, so that all his laborers can ride and perform their tasks as easily as riding in a buggy.

Dr. JOHN EVANS, one of the newly-elected Senators from Colorado, was formerly a practicing physician of Chicago, where he had a large practice and an enviable reputation. He was appointed Territorial Governor by President LINCOLN, but resigned in June last, and since has been engaged in mining and prospecting for the position secured to him. Dr. EVANS is a "radical of the radicals," and will out-Stevens STEVENS in his opposition to everything that looks as it designed to favor the late rebels of the South. Mr. CHAFFEE, the other Senator, was formerly a banker in Adrian, Mich., was an early settler in Kansas, and has resided in Colorado five years. He has been a Speaker of the House, and is now President of the First National Bank of Denver. His anti-slavery record dates from the Buffalo Convention, to which he was elected a delegate of 1848. He is still a young man, and has sterling abilities and energy of character.

Hon. CORNELIUS COLE has been elected a Senator in Congress, by the Legislature of California, for six years from the 4th of March, 1867, when the term of Hon. JAMES A. MCDOUGALL will expire. He was born at Lodi, New-York, Sept. 17, 1822; was bred a farmer, and graduated at the Wesleyan University of Connecticut, after which he adopted the profession of the law. He was one of the earliest emigrants to California, having settled there in 1849. He was alternately a miner and lawyer, and soon became a leading man in politics. He was District-Attorney of Sacramento County for two years, and when the war broke out, like thousands of others, he took very prominent ground against the Secessionists, who then swarmed in California, and sought to swerve it into treason. In 1863, Mr. COLE was elected to Congress, and during his service was known for his integrity, earnest patriotism and close attention to business.

We learn that Mr. JOHN S. RAREY was recently attacked with paralysis. Mr. RAREY was skating in the afternoon, and on returning to the house met some friends with his accustomed genial cordiality. After chatting a short time, he excused himself, on the plea of needing air, feeling faint, &c., and walked out toward the stables. In a short time after he was attacked as stated, and carried into the house. At last accounts he was slightly improving in his condition, although still unable to communicate intelligibly. The world-wide reputation of Mr. RAREY has made him conspicuous, but his "troops of friends" esteem him most highly for his genial and social nature, and his generosity.

Major FRANKLIN D. CALLENDER, of the Ordnance Department, has been promoted to the rank of Brevet Brigadier-General in the United States Army. Gen. CALLENDER took charge of the St. Louis Arsenal in the eventful month of April, 1861, as ordnance officer, when Gen. LYON had just been assigned to command. The arsenal was saved by the prompt issue of arms and ammunition to loyal men, and not only St. Louis, but Missouri was also saved by the act. The St. Louis Arsenal was one of the very few United States arsenals on slave soil which did not fall into rebel hands. Gen. CALLENDER never once faltered in his position, but was always equal to the emergency, and equal to the confidence reposed in him by the lamented LYON and the loyal citizens of St. Louis by whom they were both upheld.

The Tennessee Legislature has voted Gen. THOMAS a gold medal in commemoration of his "splendid military services," and especially in the battle before Nashville. The *Dispatch* of the 13th inst. says: "This morning twelve months the booming guns of a friendly, and also of a hostile army, reverberated over and around our city—to-day, so still and placid, inaugurating one of the grandest, most auspicious events in the history of the war—the battle of Nashville. To the distinguished chieftain who now commands this department, Major-Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS, may be ascribed the fullest meed of praise for the achievements then accomplished, and in great measure the era of peace and returning prosperity now beaming over all our broad land."

Of the Senators from Colorado, a Western paper says: "Dr. JOHN EVANS was formerly a practicing physician of Chicago, where he had a large practice and an enviable reputation. He was appointed Territorial Governor by President LINCOLN, but resigned in June last, and since has been engaged in mining and prospecting for the position secured to him. Mr. CHAFFEE was formerly a banker in Adrian, Michigan, was an early settler in Kansas, and has resided in Colorado five years. He has been a Speaker of the House, and is now President of the First National Bank of Denver. His anti-slavery record dates from the Buffalo Convention, to which he was elected a delegate of 1848.

The Springfield *State Journal* of Dec. 22 says: "Mrs. LINCOLN, accompanied by her son ROBERT, arrived in this city on the 4 o'clock train yesterday morning, and took rooms at the Chenery House. During the forenoon she was driven to Oak Ridge Cemetery, and examined the new receiving vault built by the Monument Association for the remains of Mr. LINCOLN. She returned to Chicago on last evening's train. This is her first visit to this city since February, 1861, when she accompanied her martyred husband to Washington City."

Mr. JOSEPH WILLIAMS, a resident of Salineville, Columbiana County, Penn., a blacksmith by trade, recently made a large addition to his small capital by an investment in oil territory. He leased two acres on Island Run, in Pennsylvania, bored for oil, and was successful in striking a vein which now yields twenty barrels per day. The well was sold on last Saturday for $100,000. Prior to this speculation he had realized a profit of $40,000 on lands leased in the same vicinity.

Capt. PALFREY, of the Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., has resigned his position in the army to accept the superintendence of the works of the Merrimack Manufacturing Company. Capt. PALFREY was brevetted Major for distinguished services at Forts Gaines and Morgan, Ala., again Lieutenant-Colonel for distinguished services at Port Hudson, and again Colonel for meritorious services during the campaign against Mobile and its defences.

JOHN SLIDELL is still living quietly in Paris. His family goes very little into society. Mr. MASON is in London. JACOB THOMPSON and J. P. BENJAMIN are also there, and JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE is shortly expected from Canada with his family. Major HUSE, formerly agent for the purchase of arms for the Confederacy, is in Paris, as is also Sudge RUST, of Louisiana. Mrs. GWIN and her daughter are now residing in London.

The Jackson (Miss.) *News* announces the death of Col. GREENWOOD LAFLORE, the last Chief of the Choctaw Indians, and by his influence mainly the best portion of the Mississippi was ceded by the treaty of the Dancing Rabbit Creek to the United States. LAFLORE was formerly the State Senator from that country. He was the son of a Frenchman by an Indian wife, but fully identified himself with the Indians.

A man calling himself Maj. DICKS, and among whose papers was found a commission from Gov. OGLESBY, appointing him Sergeant-Major of Illinois Volunteers, was arrested in Charleston, S. C., lately, for having extensively swindled the people by pretending to collect claims for the government for the cotton and other property destroyed in SHERMAN'S raid.

JOHN O'FALLON, one of the oldest, richest and most charitable citizens of St. Louis, died a few days ago. He amassed a fortune of over $5,000,000, and was a heavy contributor to science and education. He was aid to Gen. HARRISON in the war of 1812, and commanded Fort Malden at that time. He was 75 years old.

A newspaper man who has attained some notoriety as a war correspondent, was married in Philadelphia a few days ago. Among the presents received by the happy couple was a volume of original manuscript poems contributed by their literary friends, each poem being an epithalamium. Oh dear!

Hon. O. B. MATTESON, of Utica, on Dec. 23 presented a quarter of a barrel of flour to every widow in the city whose husband lost his life while fighting for the Union. An act so generous speaks for itself. The flour was kindly delivered in each instance, free of charge, by Postmaster HOPKINS.

Mlle. PAREPA sang the solos in the "Messiah" Christmas night, Hartford, the Beethoven Society of that city performing the oratorio. It is stated that $1,000 is the price paid for her services on the occasion, and that Providence offered her $1,200 for the same evening, but was too late.

The Rev. Dr. JOHN MCCLINTOCK, the distinguished scholar and Methodist divine, has purchased a farm in the neighborhood of New Brunswick, on which he intends to settle, having retired from the regular work of the ministry on account of ill health.

A colored man named WINSLOW, conductor on a sleeping car of the Burlington and Quincy Road, has been arrested at Chicago, charged with stealing a pocket-book containing over $1,000, from H. L. MARKS, of that city.

A young white man named KLINK amused himself at Louisville a week ago by tripping up a negro who was walking to church with his wife, and, when the black man remonstrated, drew his pistol and shot him dead.

Hon. AMOS KENDALL has erected a house of worship for a Baptist Church in Washington, D. C., at a cost of $60,000, and generously donated it to the church. Rev. Mr. HOWLETT, formerly of Trenton, N. J., is the Pastor.

Col. GEO. S. HASTINGS, Private Secretary to Gov. FENTON, has been called home on account of the serious illness of his father, Hon. Judge HASTINGS, of Mount Morris.

Letters from Gov. CURTIN, dated Havana, Dec. 22, contain the gratifying intelligence of a steady improvement in his health. He has been kindly and honorably received, and writes in excellent spirits.

Mrs. Senator DIXON has been the recipient of a silver pitcher, valued at $300, as a testimonial in appreciation of her unwearied attentions to the sick and wounded soldiers in the hospitals during the rebellion.

It is said that BIERSTADT'S brush has earned him $120,000 in the last three years. He has the finest team in the Central Park, and is building a villa at Irvington, on the Hudson.

Mrs. PAGE, a widowed daughter of Major.-Gen. BEN. M. PRENTISS, of Quincy, Illinois, committed suicide on the 12th, while at the house of her father, by drowning herself in a cistern.

Rev. Mr. TEMPLE, pastor of the Episcopal Church of Esopus, has accepted a call to preside over a parish at Panama. He sails for that distant field of labor the first of next month.

Miss HARRIET E. PRESCOTT, the authoress, was recently married to RICHARD S. SPOFFORD, Jr., Esq., of Newburyport.

Arrival of "Admiral" Semmes in Washington.

From the Washington Star, Dec. 29.

RAPHAEL SEMMES, late commander of the *Alabama*, arrived here in the 10:20 New-York train last night, in charge of Lieut. LYMAN P. FRENCH and Sergts. CASSIDY and JONES, United States Marines, and was at once taken to the Navy-yard, where he was placed temporarily in a room hastily fitted up in the dispensary building, over which a guard was placed. He will, however, be moved from his present quarters to-day to more commodious quarters adjoining the Chapel, now being fitted up for him. This chapel has heretofore been used for court-martial purposes and may serve for the trial of SEMMES.

He was arrested at his place, Spring Hill, about four miles from Mobile, Ala., on the evening of the 15th inst., about 8 o'clock, by Lieut FRENCH and the sergeants above named, on an order from the Navy Department, as he was sitting quietly in his parlor reading a paper. Lieut. FRENCH, on entering the house, at once informed him of the object of his visit, at which SEMMES expressed great astonishment, and claimed that he had been paroled, and that this arrest was in violation of the parole.

His daughters were very bitter in their expressions as to the Yankees, and excused themselves for defective domestic arrangements by saying that the Yankees had stolen their negroes. One of the daughters said that it was a dirty Yankee trick to arrest her father after he had been paroled. One of the marines stood guard at the residence of SEMMES during their stay, and one of the daughters tauntingly remarked that in old times they had niggers to stand at the door, but now they had the infernal Yankees.

Lieut. FRENCH made the circumstances attending the arrest as pleasant as possible, and informed his prisoner that he would allow him until 12 o'clock the following day to arrange matters with his family, which privilege he accepted, and at noon on the 16th he announced himself as ready, (having taken leave of his wife and three daughters,) and the party at once proceeded to Mobile, where they took the steamer *Louisa* for New-Orleans. At the latter place they were obliged to wait four days to take the steamer *Costa Rica* for New-York, where they arrived night before last, and yesterday morning took the cars for Washington, arriving here last evening, and turning over the prisoner to the officers at the navy-yard.

On the passage he was quite cheerful, and talked freely about his arrest and of his conduct during the war, and his prospects of an early trial, expressing himself willing to stand the trial, and arguing against the legality of his arrest.

SEMMES has the same look of audacity for which he was noted in his younger days here. He wears a moustache and imperial, which are perfectly white, while his hair is jet dark. He is now about 50 years of age, and is about 5 feet 8 inches high, of rather slender build, and is dressed in a pair of gray pants, vest and coat, and a dark overcoat.

The Freshets in Georgia.

SERIOUS INTERRUPTION OF RAILWAY COMMUNICATION.

From the Atlanta Intelligencer, Dec. 29.

The late freshets having swept away the bridges at Resaca, at Etowah, and over the Chattahoochee, travel over the road between Chattanooga and Atlanta is much interrupted. Probably sixty days will elapse before all the bridges are up again. Meanwhile, a train from the Rome Road runs between the Oostanaula and the Etowah Rivers, and the night train which was caught between Etowah and the Chattahoochee, plies between those points. This freshet has thus cut the road into four sections, each requiring temporarily a separate locomotive and cars. The rivers are crossed by passengers in large scows, and, as the descent is in places deep and muddy, travel on the State Road is exceedingly unpleasant, particularly if ladies are along. All baggage is transferred by the road, but we advise travelers to look personally after their trunks, &c., as they are necessarily exposed to thieves in spite of the vigilance on the part of the train hands. Freights are, for the time being, suspended. As some two hundred and forty cars were at Chattanooga a week ago, full of southern-bound freights, awaiting trans-shipment, it is probable that some time will elapse before any new freights can be put over the track. Even the Express Company at Chattanooga was, on Saturday, refusing to receive small packages intended for points beyond the unbridged rivers. Every effort is being made to fill the gaps, and a bridge intended for Chickamauga has been transferred to Resaca to replace the one lost there. Travelers who desire to make connections at Chattanooga, would do well to take the earliest train from this point, without reference to the schedule time on the road to Atlanta, as the arrivals and departures thereon are very irregular.

THE COLORED TROOPS—INTERESTING STATISTICS.—The report of A. A. General W. W. FOSTER, chief of the bureau for colored troops, shows that during the war 186,057 negroes were placed in the army. Of this number 68,178 were lost from various causes. The largest number of colored troops in the service at any one time was 123,156 on the 15th July, 1865, the date at which the mustering in of negro soldiers was stopped. At this period they numbered 120 regiments of infantry with an aggregate of 98,938 men, 12 regiments of heavy artillery, 15,662; 10 batteries light artillery, 1,311, and 7 regiments cavalry 7,245 men. The number already mustered out or under orders for that purpose is 33,234, and the aggregate remaining in the service at the present time is 85,024. Since June 1, 1863, 2,318 white officers have been appointed in the colored organization. The whole number of claims for compensation on account of the enlistment of slaves in the service of the United States, filed with the boards in Delaware and Maryland, is 3,971; compensation varying in amount was awarded upon 733. Of these claims 294 have been rejected by the commission as not being well founded, and the remainder are still before the board. The total amount of compensation awarded loyal men is $213,683. Twenty-five claims have been paid, amounting in the aggregate to $6,900, leaving 708 claims unpaid, amounting to $206,983.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JAN. 6, 1866.

$2,000 U. S. 6s, '81 R....	104¾	100 West. U. Teleg'h...	49⅛
45,000 U. S. 6s '81 C....	104¾	300 At. Mail S. Co....	133
5,000 U. S. 6s,5-20 R.'62	102⅞	50 Cen. Am. T. Co....	23
17,000 U. S. 6s,5-20s'62.C.	103	100 N. Y. Guano Co....	12
8,000 U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'64	102¼	200 N. Y. Cen....	95⅞
5,000 U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'65	102⅛	400 do....	95⅞
4,000 do....	102	200 do....	95⅞
10,000 U. S. 5s. 10-40s.C.	93⅛	100 do....b30	95⅞
2,500 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s, First Ser. Small	98⅞	300 do....b10	95⅞
4,000 do....	98⅞	400 do....	95⅞
5,000 do. 3d S..Small	98⅞	50 Erie Railroad....c	96⅞
2,000 do....	98¾	100 do....	96⅞
28,000 do....	98⅞	400 do....	96¼
2,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. Cer. New Issue....	98⅝	100 Hudson River R....	108
		70 Reading R....	106
18,600 N.Y.St.7s, Bounty Loan....	98¾	700 do....	105⅞
		200 do....	105⅞
		1500 do....	105⅞
6,000 Virginia 6s....	72	200 do....s10	105⅞
4,000 N. Car. 6s....	88	500 do....b10	105⅞
1,000 Missouri 6s....	78⅛	50 Mich. Cen. R....	107
2,000 do....	78⅜	300 M. So. & N. I....	73⅛
20,000 O. & M. Cer....	27⅞	300 do....	73⅛
40,000 do....	28	5 Stonington R....	117
1,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	93	50 Panama R....	240
1,000 C.&N.W.Int.Bs..	84	100 Ill. Cen. R....	130
500 do....	84	200 Cleve. & Pitts....	83
13,000 M.&Mo.L.G.Bs.	50	200 do....	83⅝
3,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st..	81	7500 do....	83⅜
50 Am. Exchange Bk.	110	300 Chic. & N. W....	35⅛
11 Bank of Republic..	110	2000 do....	35⅛
10 Fourth N. Bk..x-d.	97	400 do....	35
100 Canton Co....b30	45	100 do....s15	35
300 do....	44⅞	100 do....s10	35
200 Cen. Coal Co....	60	400 Chi. & N.W.Pr....	61⅛
100 do....s30	52	200 Chi. & R. I....b10	108
19 Penn. Coal Co....	170	500 do....s30	107⅞
300 Cumb. Coal Pr....	44⅝	100 do....	108
100 American Coal....	69	10 P., Ft. W. & C....	102
400 do....	68	400 do....	101⅞
400 Quick. Min. Co....	43	1500 do....	101⅞
100 do....b30	43	100 do....s10	101⅞
100 do....s15	42⅛	500 do....	101⅞
100 do....	42⅛	100 do....b10	101⅞
75 do....	42⅛	300 do....s10	101⅞
100 do....	42⅝	100 Chi. & Alt. R....	105

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

$10,000 U. S.5s,10-40s C..	93⅛	200 N. Y. Central...s15	96
17,000 do....	93⅞	100 M. S. & N. I....	73⅛
10,000 Tr.Notes, 7 3-10s. Second Series..	98⅝	2500 do....	73⅛
		400 Ill. Cen. R....s60	128⅞
6,000 U.S.6s, 1 Yr. Cer. New Issue....	98⅝	200 do....	130
		200 Chi. & R. I....	107⅞
7,000 Missouri 6s....	78⅛	100 do....	107½
100 Cumb. Coal Pr....	44⅛	400 P.,F. W. & C....	101⅝
100 do....b30	44⅝	200 do....	101¼
600 Erie Railroad....	96⅛	200 do....s30	101
200 do....	96		

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

$4,000 U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'81.	104⅞	1200 N. Y. Central....	95⅛
2,000 U.S.6s,5-20.C.'62..	104⅞	1100 Mich. S. & N. I....	72¼
4,000 do....	105	200 do....	72⅜
5,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. Second Ser....	98⅛	1500 do....	72
		50 Ill. Cen. R....	130
8,000 Missouri 6s....	78⅜	3500 Cleve. & Pitts....	82¼
10,000 O. & Miss. Cer....	27⅛	2500 Ch. & N. W....	34⅓
100,000 do....	27	300 do....b30	34½
3,000 Hud. Riv. Bds, '67	95	100 do....	34½
400 Canton Co....	44⅝	500 do....s30	34⅜
100 do....	44⅛	100 do....b30	34¼
100 Cum. Coal Pr...s10	44	1500 do....	34
300 do....	44	100 do....	33⅞
20 Quick. Min. Co....	42⅝	200 Chi. & N. W. P....	60⅛
25 do....	42⅛	500 do....	60⅛
100 do....2d call	42	300 do....	60⅛
220 Del. & Hud. Canal.	145	300 Chi. & R. I....s3	107⅛
400 Erie Railroad....	95	200 do....	107
100 do....	94⅝	200 do....	106⅞
300 Hud. R. R....s30	108	100 do....s60	106
300 do....	108	300 Chi. B. & Q....	113
60 do....s60	107⅛	200 P., Ft. & Chi....	100⅛
20 Reading R....	105⅞	1100 do....	100⅛
1000 do....	105⅛	300 do....	100⅛
800 do....05	105	100 do....s30	99⅞
1000 do....s15	104¾	100 A. & T. H.Pf....	71½

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$3,000 Debt Cer....c	98⅛	1100 Reading R..x-d..	105⅞
30,000 Ohio & M.Cer....	27⅛	800 do....c	105⅛
500 Erie Railroad....c	96⅝	200 do....	105⅞
100 do....b3	96⅛	200 New-York Cen....	95⅜
700 do....s3	96⅛	300 do....	95⅜
100 do....	96⅛	100 do....s3	95⅛
200 do....	96⅛	500 do....	95⅜
300 Mich. S. & N. I...b5	73⅛	100 do....c	95⅛
600 do....	73⅛	100 do....b5	95⅛
100 do....s3	73⅞	100 Chic. & R. I....	107⅛
1300 Cleve. & P. x-d....	84⅛	100 do....b3	107⅛
200 do....s3	84⅛	200 Ohio. & N. W....s3	35⅛
900 do....	83⅞	200 do....b10	35⅛
1000 do....s3	83⅞	100 do....b10	35⅛
300 do....c	83⅞	200 do....	35⅛
200 do....	83⅞	100 do....s3	35
500 do....	83⅞	100 do....b3	35⅛
500 do....b10	83⅞	100 P.,F.W.&C..x-d..s3	101⅛
100 do....s3	83⅞	100 do....s3	101⅛
500 do....s15	83⅞	100 do....s3	101⅛

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

200 N. Y. Central....c	96⅛	1200 Cleve. & P. x-d...c	83½
200 do....	96⅛	1200 do....	83⅓
400 do....s5	96⅛	1000 do....b3	83⅓
100 do....s3	96⅛	700 do....	83⅜
100 do....b10	96⅞	600 do....s3	83¼
800 Erie Railroad....	96⅛	2000 do....	83¼
100 do....c	96⅛	400 do....c	83¼
100 do....b5	96⅛	500 do....b10	83⅛
2000 Reading R.x-d.s3	105⅞	500 do....b10	83¾
1100 do....s60	105	200 Ill. Cen. R....	130
100 do....	105⅞	200 Clev. & Tol....	111⅛
100 Mich. S. & N. I....	73⅛	100 Chic. & R. Is....	108
300 do....b3	73⅛	100 do....s3	108
100 do....s3	73⅛	100 do....s3	107⅞
100 do....	73⅛	100 Chic. & N. W....c	35
100 do....at 3 days	73⅛	100 do....s3	35
100 Chi. & N. W.Pr....	61⅛	500 do....s3	34⅞
100 do....s3	61⅛	700 do....b3	35
100 do....	61⅛	100 do....b3	34⅞
200 Pitts., F.W.&C.x-d	101⅛	100 do....	34⅞
300 do....s3	101⅛	100 do....c	34⅞
100 do....	101⅛	100 do....	35
100 do....b3	101⅛		

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

10,000 O. & M. Cer....	27⅛	600 Chic. & Rk. Is....	107
100 Mariposa Min....	14⅛	100 do....b3	107
100 do....	14⅛	100 do....s15	107
100 Quick. Min. Co....	43	200 do....b3	107⅛
200 New-York Cen.b10	95⅞	800 Chi. & N. W....	34⅛
800 Erie Railway....	95⅞	100 do....	34¼
100 do....	95⅛	400 do....s10	34
300 do....s3	95⅛	200 do....s30	33⅞
800 Hud. Riv. R....	108	200 do....b3	34⅛
100 Reading R....	105	100 Chi. & N. W. Pf.s10	60⅛
200 do....b10	105⅛	200 do....b10	60⅛
200 do....	105⅛	500 do....	60⅛
100 do....	105⅛	100 do....	60⅜
100 M. S. & N. I. R....	72⅛	100 do....b5	60⅜
1000 do....s3	72⅛	200 do....s3	60⅛
100 do....	72⅛	100 P., Ft. W. & C..x-d	100⅜
300 do....	72⅛	200 do....s3	100¼
400 Cleve. & P....x-d.	82⅛	100 do....s30	100¼
300 do....b10	82⅛	300 do....s60	100
900 do....s3	82	200 do....s3	100⅜
1200 do....	82⅛		

MONDAY, Jan. 8—A. M.

The Trade of the first Week of the New-Year, though interrupted by a holiday, was generally active, both in the Import and Export movement, and the preparations already making for a large Spring trade in both Domestic and Foreign Merchandise. The recent accumulation of the latter in the Bonded Warehouses is now likely to be reduced, while the Customs Duties will increase as compared with December. The freight engagements for Cotton for England are quite large, and these will tell on the subsequent weekly returns of Exports.

During the week a large amount of both Gold and Currency, first of January dividends, was paid out, contributing to the easy supply of capital among lenders on Wall-street, and to a decline of three ₱ cent. in the price of Gold. Loans to Brokers are made at 6 ₱ cent., (and between each other at 6@7 ₱ cent.,) and there is a demand for strictly prime Merchant paper at from 7 to 9 ₱ cent. The responses of public sentiment in England and on the Continent to the Message of President JOHNSON and the Financial Report of Secretary MCCULLOCH are coming over most encouragingly, as well as most complimentary, and the effect upon the credit of the United States begins to tell upon the advancing prices of our Stocks in London and Frankfort. Both markets have advanced 3@4 ₱ cent. on United States 5-20s, and in London there is a rise of 1@2 ₱ cent. on several of our Railways, such as Erie and Illinois Central. The circular of Mr. SATTERTHWAITE to his English correspondents notices a general activity in American Stocks and the signal improvement in confidence after the receipt of the President's Message. The London *Daily News* goes so far as to express the apprehension that the absorption of our Stocks will interfere with the adjustment of trade balances, part of which the writer claims would otherwise be settled in Specie. He adds:

"Advices from Frankfort state that since the receipt of the President's Message a most extensive business had taken place in American Stocks, accompanied by a rise of three and a half ₱ cent. in two days. The outstanding speculations in the shape of options for the end of the year mainly contributed to this movement, which has carried prices to a point two ₱ cent. above those at New-York. At the same time, the German public generally have resumed purchases in them for investment, *and are so exclusive in their partiality that all advertisements for Turkish or other loans or shares in any company prove entirely unattractive.*"

The speculation in the Railways on our own Stock Exchange opened with some spirit after New-Year's day, in the upward direction, but the subsequent movement was strongly bearish, and on a most extensive scale near the close of the week, in six or eight of the New-York and Western Stocks. The ultimate decline, however, as compared with the close of the Old year, was less important than the magnitude of the *short* interest created in New-York Central, Cleveland and Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne, &c. Including the street sales, we estimate that the entire capital of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Road, 106,000 shares or $5,300,000 par value, *was sold twice over* in the course of the five business days of the week, and the amount of New-York Central at the command of the Street, (which is never large in proportion to the capital,) was probably doubled by the sales of the week. The movements in Pittsburgh, of late, have been singularly contradictory, but on Friday and Saturday the eagerness to press *short* sales led to the suspicion that certain parties not long since *Bulls* in the stock, and profiting by the declaration of the January Cash Dividend of four ₱ cent., and selling out, have reversed their position and now hope to make as much money as *Bears* by getting some one to vamp up a claim against the Company *as a pretext for enjoining their Dividend Fund in New-York*. The trick is not a new one, and the plans in the present instance may have been laid with sharp, and perhaps lawyer-like shrewdness, but there is reason to believe that the proper tool has not yet been found to "make the swear." Even if he should be, the exposure of the motives to the scheme will doubtless qualify, if not defeat, the intended effect on the market.

COURSE OF STOCK EXCHANGE FOR WEEK:

American Gold Coin	144⅜@[illegible]
U. S. 6 ₱ cents, 5-20 years	105½@105
U. S. 5 ₱ cents, 10-40 years	93¾@[illegible]
New-York Central	96@98@95¼@[illegible]
New-York and Erie	97½@98@95@[illegible]
Rock Island	108¼@107
Michigan Southern	75@72⅛@[illegible]
Michigan Central	107½@[illegible]
Illinois Central	134@[illegible]
Hudson River	108⅜@[illegible]
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	84⅞@81½@[illegible]
Fort Wayne and Chicago	104@[illegible]
Chicago and Northwestern	35⅞@[illegible]
Almaden Quicksilver	44½@43
Mariposa Gold	14¾@14⅛
Cumberland	45@44
Reading	106⅝@[illegible]
Northwestern Preferred	61⅞@[illegible]
Canton Land Co	45⅜@45
Ohio and Mississippi Certificates	28⅝@27⅛

There was a further decline of 1½@1¾ per cent. in the price of Gold. One or more considerable out-of-town orders to sell appeared in the Gold Room, in addition to the supply from the January Gold Interest on the Public Debt, which for the week amounts to over three and a half millions. The effect of the heavy failure on the Street among the speculators for the rise in Gold, noticed a few days ago, is also still felt in the settling up of outstanding contracts. The Government has had no occasion to be a seller for a week or two past. The lowest figures on Saturday were 141⅝@141½ ₱ cent., from which there was a rally to 141⅞@142 ₱ cent. The market opened in the morning at 143, but soon gave way on the announcement of later and favorable news from the other side by the Portland steamer. The Bullion shipments of the day were $413,002, making $552,027 for the whole week.

At the Stock Exchange the Government list was dull, the actual sales being very moderate in amount, and the demand among the large dealers in Wall-street was irregular and generally tame. The old 5-20s failed to respond to the additional advance on the other side, partly because of the considerable fall in Gold, which, indirectly, affects the orders from abroad which are under limits. There was a fair business done in the new 5-20s at 102@102¼ ₱ cent. while the 7.30 ₱ cents were dull and a fraction lower than on Friday. The bearish turn on the Railway Speculation, noticed on Friday, continued through the day, and was successful in breaking Erie below 96 ₱ cent. for the first time during the week. The other New-York and nearly all the Westerns were severely dealt by, and the sales were large at the declining figures.

In the afternoon the depression continued on the Railway list, and Gold also returned to 141⅛ ₱ cent. At 4 o'clock prices stood about as follows, as compared with Friday afternoon. At the close of business the market was considerably firmer, with more animation:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	93⅝	93⅝	Northwest	35¼	34⅞
U. S. 5-20s	104⅞	105	N. West Pref.	61¼	60⅞
U. S. 7.30s	98⅞	98¾	Rock Island	108	107
N. Y. Central	96	96½	Fort Wayne	101⅝	100⅝
Erie	96⅜	95⅞	Cumb'land Coal.	44⅝	44
Hudson	108	108	Quicksilver	44	43
Reading	106	105⅝	Mariposa	14⅝	14⅝
Mich. Southern	73½	72⅞	Canton	45	45
Illinois Central	131½	130	Ohio Certificates	28¼	28⅛
Pittsburgh	84	82⅞	American Gold	143⅜	141⅞
Prairie du Chien	96	96	Bills on London	109	108⅞

The following December traffic returns have been received from the West. They show a partial falling off from the heavy Winter traffic of last season, the most important being on Rock Island:

	Dec. 1865.	Dec. 1864.
Chicago and N. West	$546,609	$563,406
Chicago and R. Island	190,272	308,187
Michigan Southern	356,192	398,091

Among the New-York lines it is understood that the Erie will show better than for the previous December, and Central about as well.

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

Manhattan	130	Pacific	160
Merchants'	110	Bank of the Republic	110
America	180	Irving	110
North River	118	Metropolitan	120⅛
Tradesmen's	132	Shoe and Leather	100
Merchants' Exch'ge	97	Corn Exchange	115
State of New-York	103	St. Nicholas	103
Commerce	104	Commonwealth	100
Mech's Bk'g Asso'n	100	N.Y. Nation'l Ex. B'k	114
Broadway	230	Central National	106
Ocean	90	First National	207
American Exchange	110	Fourth National	97

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	93	Chi. & N. W. Int B.	80
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est	90	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	82
N. Y. Cen. 6's Sb'n	90	Del. L. & W. 1st M.	102
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76.	102½	Del. L. & W. 2d M.	103
Erie 1st M., '68	99½	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	72⅛
Erie 7s, 3d mort., '83	98	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	96
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	96	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort.	101
Erie 7s, 5th mort., 1888	93½	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	97
Buf. N.Y. & E. 1st M. '77	93½	N. J. Central 1st M.	101
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M. '69	100	N. J. Central 2d M.	102⅛
Hud. R. 7s, 2ds. S.F.'85	98	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	100
Hud. R. 7s, 3d M '75	97½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch., 2d	92
Hud. R. 7s, conv., '67.	95	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch., 3d	85
Harlem 1st mort., '69-72	97	Cleve & Pitts. 2d Mort.	90
Mich. C. 8 ₱ ct., '69-72	110½	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1st M	50
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1sts	108	Chi. & Alt. S. F.	94
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2ds	88	Chic. & Alton S. L.	85
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c.	95	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort.	77
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	89	Peninsula R. R. bonds	72
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pr.	80	Marietta & Cin., 1st M.	88
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	72		

The following are the daily payments of the week for the January Gold interest on the Public Debt of the United States from the New-York Treasury Office:

Tuesday, Jan. 2	$959,681
Wednesday, Jan. 3	442,749
Thursday, Jan. 4	986,539
Friday, Jan. 5	762,022
Saturday, Jan. 6	445,299
Total first week	$3,597,240

The Customs duties of the week paid into the Treasury were $2,107,341 for the five business days.

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $2,569,223 66—including for Customs, $476,000; on account of Loan, $498,000; Coin certificates, $731,540. Payments, $1,313,040 39. Balance, $67,988,957 29.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $4,103,468, as against the total entries of $2,032,821 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $6,054,981 against $2,596,918 same week last year. The export of Specie amounts to $552,027 against $594,353 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $2,107,341. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 17,197 bales; the number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 2,511.

The report of the Secretary of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, states that returns had been received up to the 25th of October of 917 woolen mills, with 4,100 sets of cards and a weekly consumption of scoured wool of 2,252,545 lbs., of which 1,619,038 lbs. was domestic, and 633,497 lbs., or 28⅛ ₱ cent., foreign wool, 550 lbs. scoured wool is the weekly average ₱ set. Of 624 woolen mills no statement had been received. From the official report of the United States Tax Commissioners the woolen goods manufactured in the United States for the year ending June 30, 1864, was $121,868,250 33.

We now resume our weekly comparative summary of the Foreign Trade and Specie movements at New-York, as from the beginning of the current fiscal year, July 1, 1865.

The Gold value of the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York since July 1, 1865, are officially (to Nov. 1) and semi-officially (since) reported as follows—the small entries of Foreign Specie being omitted:

July	$18,908,198	Nov. 25	$6,793,[illegible]
August	24,293,536	Dec. 2	5,143,[illegible]
September	22,480,272	Dec. 9	3,314,[illegible]
Oct.	23,056,733	Dec. 16	6,754,[illegible]
Nov. 4	5,373,138	Dec. 23	6,463,[illegible]
Nov. 11	6,174,655	Dec. 30	5,798,[illegible]
Nov. 18	5,807,735	January 6	4,103,468
Total to date since July 1			$144,426,[illegible]
Against same time last year			81,665,[illegible]
Increase since July 1			$62,681,07[illegible]

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods. in-

...cluding Foreign articles reëxported since July 1, are:

July	$12,812,075	Nov. 29	$2,840,220
August	14,681,077	Dec. 6	5,618,019
September	13,028,314	Dec. 13	4,810,189
October	21,272,943	Dec. 20	5,449,445
Nov. 8	6,127,156	Dec. 27	3,076,073
Nov. 15	6,415,566	Jan. 3	6,054,961
Nov. 22	5,022,750		
Total to date since July 1			$108,208,108
Same date last Fiscal year			128,745,129
Decrease since July 1			$20,537,021

The average price of Gold since July 1, *this* Fiscal year, is 144¼ ℔ cent., the average for the corresponding period *last* Fiscal year was 221 ℔ cent.

The Exports of Gold and Silver from New-York since July 1:

July	$723,986	Nov. 25	$723,516
August	1,554,398	Dec. 2	95,974
September	2,494,973	Dec. 9	490,836
October	2,516,226	Dec. 16	1,420,924
Nov. 4	93,700	Dec. 23	463,389
Nov. 11	196,400	Dec. 30	263,904
Nov. 18	1,010,486	Jan. 6	554,057
Total to date, since July 1			$12,599,838
Same date last fiscal year			21,956,489
Decrease since July 1			$9,356,651

The deliveries of Gold from California at New-York, since Jan. 1, 1865, are:

July	$1,092,804	November	$1,952,873
August	1,681,206	Dec. 2	2,519,983
September	2,027,144	Jan. 2	876,297
October	2,479,087		
Total since July 1			$12,103,180
Same date last fiscal year			7,158,240
Increase since July 1			$4,944,940

The following are the Customs received in Gold, and Gold Interest on the Public Debt paid out at the New-York Office of the United States Treasury, since July 1, 1865:

Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.	
July	$9,908,190	July	$5,714,367
August	13,190,400	August	454,575
September	13,037,062	September	4,117,419
October	11,064,409	October	5,885,803
November	10,138,601	November	4,243,786
December	8,378,335	December	2,783,684
January 6	2,107,341	January 6	3,597,240
Total	$67,824,338	Total	$26,796,874

A correspondent interested in real estate sales writes:

"Will you please draw the attention of capitalists to the fact that after the 1st of May there is no suitable place for the sales of real estate at auction, the present salesroom having been let for other purposes. The room should be accessible on the first floor, and strong enough to bear a large crowd of buyers."

The 1st of January Quarterly Report of the First National Bank of Richmond, Va., of which Mr. H. G. Fant, formerly of Washington, is the President, shows:

Paid up Capital		$156,000
Circulation		139,500
Deposits		949,210
Profit and Loss		38,266
Total		$1,282,976
Discounts	$314,724	
Exchange	303,325	
United States Securities	323,894	
Gold and Premium	99,887	
Legal-Tenders, &c.	241,146	$1,282,976

The authorized capital of the Bank is one million of dollars.

The firm of Messrs. Lawrence, Baldwin & Co. has been dissolved, the copartnership having expired by limitation, and the new firm has taken its place. Messrs. Dewitt C. & Cyrus J. Lawrence, with Wm. A. Halstead, members of the old concern, have taken in J. R. Cecil, late of Butler, Cecil, Rawson & Co., as a partner, and will hereafter do business at No. 16 Wall-street, under the style of Lawrence Brothers & Co. Mr. S. Baldwin, Jr., has formed a copartnership with James Weeks, under the style of Baldwin & Weeks, at No. 29 Wall-street.

The Reno Oil and Land Company at Reno, Venango County, Penn., of which Hon. Galusha A. Grow is President, are about commencing actively the development of their property, and advertise for proposals for putting down fifty oil wells. The work will be commenced at the earliest practical day after the acceptance of these proposals. This company is composed of gentlemen of the highest character and financial ability, many of whom enjoy an honorable national reputation. Men of experience in the work of drilling oil-wells will find this an excellent opportunity for profitable employment.

From present indications the opening of Spring will witness a greater activity at Reno than has ever been displayed in the prosecution of any enterprise in the Oil regions. The completion of the railroad to Pithole, the building of the town, together with several important manufactories, and the development of the oil wells, will give employment to thousands of active, industrious and enterprising men.—*Reno Times.*

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Saturday, Jan. 6, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 45 bbls. Ashes, 4,750 bbls. Flour, 469 bags Corn Meal, 2,250 bushels Wheat, 1,400 bushels Corn, 3,900 bushels Oats, 236 bbls. Pork, 182 pkgs. Cut Meats, 236 pkgs. Lard, 183 bbls. Beef, and 200 bbls. Whisky.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Stocks are limited, and prices are well sustained, but the current movements are restricted. We quote: Men's Thick and Kip Boots, $2 50@$5 50; Boys', $1 75@$3 25; Youths', $1 50@$2 50; Men's Calf Pegged, $4@$6 50; Men's Calf Sewed, $5 50@$7 50; Boys' Calf Pegged, $3@$4 25; Youths', $2 25@$3; Men's Kip Brogans, $1 75@$2 25; Men's Split, $1 60@$1 99; Boys' Kip and Split, $1 25@$1 50; Youths', 70c.@$1 12½; Men's Kip and Split Balmorals, $1 75@$2 50; Men's Buff and Calf, $2@$3 35; Men's Buff and Calf Congress, $2 25@$3 25; Men's Buff and Calf Balmorals, $1 75@$2 50; Youths', $1 37@$1 85; Women's Kip and Split Boots, $1 40@$1 80; Women's Calf, Goat and Kid, $1 85@$2 37; Women's Kip and Split Balmorals, $1 70@$1 90; Women's Calf, Goat and Kid, $1 75@$2 75; Women's Sewed, $2@$3; Misses, $1 50@$2 25; Misses' Pegged, $1 25@$1 60; Children's Sewed, $1 10@$1 75; Children's Pegged, 90c.@$1 25; Ladies' City Made Gaiters, $2 50@$4 25; Ladies' Eastern Made, $1 25@$3; Misses' City Made, $1 90@$2 50; Misses' Eastern Made, $1@$1 75; Children's Gaiters and Fancy, 80c.@$2 25 ℔ pair.

COFFEE—Is in less request at about our former prices: Java at 28c.@29c.; Maracaibo at 21½c.@24c.; Laguayra at 21c.@23½c.; Rio at 17½c.@20c.; Native Ceylon at 24c.@25c., and St. Domingo at 17¾c.@18½c., cash, in gold, ℔ lb.

COTTON—Continues in active demand at full prices. Middlings, 52c.@53½c. ℔ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 5,400 bales. The week's receipts have been 17,697 bales, making 457,345 since Sept. 1, 1865, against exports this week of 11,250 bales, and since Sept. 1, 1865, of 189,918 bales. Estimated stock in the market, 110,000 bales.

Current Prices in New-York for Liverpool Classification.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O.&Tex.
Ordinary, ℔ lb	41	41	41	42
Middling, ℔ lb	52	52	53	54
Middling, fair, ℔ lb	58	58	59	60

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report today is as follows: Jobbers' prices—Brown Sheetings, Standard, 24c.; Medford, 32½c.; Superior, L X I, 30c.; Shetucket A, 24c.; Shetucket B, 22c. Bleached Shirtings, New-York mills, 52½c.; Wamsutta, 50c.; Lonsdale, 44c.; Masonville, 45c.; Canoe, 22c. Prints, Merrimac W, 28c.; Merrimac D, 27c.; Pacific, 26½c.; American, 26c.; German, 27c. Delaines, Pacific, 29c.; Manchester, 29c. Silesias, Indian Orchard, 35c.; Victory, 25c. Cambrics, Victory, 22½c.; Portland, 20c. Brown Drills, Standard, 34c.; Globe, 31c. Corset Jeans, Pepperell, 39c.; Indian Orchard, 32½c. Ticks, Hamilton, 55c.; Blackstone River, 40c. Stripes, Whittenton B B, 35c.; Pittsfield, 22½c. Denims, York, 54c.; Thorndike, 40c. Hoop Skirts, Bradley's Duplex Elliptic, 20 to 50 Hoops, 87½c.@$1 05; Empress Trail, $1 25; Meyer's L X I, 1¼-inch, 20 to 40 Hoops, 55c.@75c.; 3-inch 20 to 40 hoops, 70c.@$1 10. The following dispatches received at the Dry Goods Exchange: Philadelphia—Trade improving; Cotton goods firm; woolens steady. Chicago—Fair demand for goods; prices well maintained. Boston—Trade quiet; weather cold; some movement in flannels. St. Louis—Business dull, weather moderating. Baltimore—Market unchanged since yesterday. Providence—No change to notice since yesterday.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been very quiet at reduced prices, the market closing irregularly. Sales since our last 4,750 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $7 25@$7 65; common to choice Extra State at $8 @$8 65, chiefly at $8 15@$8 30; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $8 65@$8 95 ℔ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$7 25	@$7 65
Extra State	8 00	@ 8 65
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	8 15	@11 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	8 65	@ 8 95
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	9 00	@11 65
Extra Genesee	8 70	@11 50
Poor to very choice extra Missouri	9 85	@15 50

Southern Flour is cheaper; sales since our last 600 bbls., in lots, at $8 85@$10 for poor to good, and $10 05@$15 50 for good to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is dull and declining; sales 280 bbls. Extra at $8 15@$11 25 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is dull, including Superfine at $5 25@$6 25 ℔ bbl. Corn Meal continues dull and heavy at $4 20@$4 25 for Western, $4 25 for Jersey, and $4 50 Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quite dull and heavy today. Sales since our last have been confined to 14,000 bushels Amber Spring at $1 88@$1 89 ℔ bush. Corn has been quite and depressed; sales since our last 45,000 bushels at 88c.@92c. for unsound, and 93c.@94c., chiefly for sound Mixed Western, in store and afloat, and 94c.@96c. for Yellow Southern, ℔ bushel. Oats have been inactive, including State at 60c.@61c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, at 53c.@56c.; Old Western at 60c.@61c., and New Western at 47c.@54c., chiefly at 53c.@55c. ℔ bush. Rye has been neglected. 400 bush. Rye Malt were sold at $1 20 ℔ bush. Barley has been in more request; 21,000 bush. State have been sold at $1 ℔ bush.

HAY—North River bale is in good request at 75c.@80c. for poor to choice, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in demand at 25c.@65c. for last year's crop, and 10c.@40c. for crop of 1864, ℔ lb.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 9,313 Hides and 29 bales do.; sales 43,000 Hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. Hull & Co.: 2,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, 24 lbs., at 20½c., gold, usual selection; 1,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, from Liverpool, 27¼ lbs., on private terms; 150 Dry Buenos Ayres Culls, 22 lbs., at 16c., gold, as they run; 2,300 Dry Rio Grande, 20½ lbs., at 16¾c., gold, usual selection; 2,500 Dry Orinoco, 22 lbs., part at 17c., gold, usual selection; 12,800 Dry California, 20 lbs., at 20½c., currency, usual selection; 500 Dry Central American, 19 lbs., at 15c., gold, usual selection; 1,000 Dry West Indies, 19 lbs., on private terms; 400 Dry Texas, 24 lbs., at 17½c., currency, usual selection; 12,700 Dry Sierra Leone, 9¼ lbs., on private terms; 4,000 Wet Salted Rio Grande, from London, 47¼ lbs., on private terms; 1,100 Wet Salted Texas, 40 lbs., on private terms; 2,700 City Slaughter, 50@75 lbs., at 9c.@13c., currency. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 201,500 (same time last year 370,800—year before, 236,300), and 180 Bales. The stock consists of 68,000 Dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo (Hides and Kips); 4,500 Dry Rio Grande (Hides and Kips); 25,900 Dry Orinoco; 10,500 Dry California; 4,000 Dry Vera Cruz; 4,000 Dry Porto Cabello and Laguayra; 16,700 Dry Central America, &c.; 2,100 Dry Bogota and Savanilla; 1,500 Dry Maracaibo; 4,700 Dry Bahia; 6,500 Dry New Orleans and Western; 30,000 Dry Texas and Southern; 19,500 Dry Gambia and Bissau, and 180 Bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo.

Imports of Hides into New-York in each of the last Eighteen Years:

	Total.		Total.
Imports in 1848	972,654	Imports in 1857	1,796,753
Imports in 1849	1,229,727	Imports in 1858	1,901,837
Imports in 1850	1,483,305	Imports in 1859	2,340,363
Imports in 1851	1,366,030	Imports in 1860	1,639,639
Imports in 1852	1,437,200	Imports in 1861	1,164,614
Imports in 1853	1,259,300	Imports in 1862	1,779,778
Imports in 1854	1,679,995	Imports in 1863	1,785,669
Imports in 1855	1,550,000	Imports in 1864	1,787,920
Imports in 1856	1,715,90	Imports in 1865	1,771,141

LEATHER—The movements in this line, since our last, Messrs. Weizel & Weidemeyer notice thus: "Hemlock Sole—Since our last sales were made to a fair extent—being about equal to receipts—at steady prices. The stock of desirable leather in dealers' hands is only moderate. Prime leather is in good demand at full prices. Towards the close of the week the inquiry from manufacturers and jobbers is becoming somewhat more animated. Oak Sole—We note a good steady business at firm rates. The receipts from tanneries have been light. Week's receipts of sole leather about 39,000 sides. We quote: Sole—Oak Slaughter and salted, good Light, 35c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good Middle, 43c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good Heavy, 43c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, good, 43c.@48c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good, 49c.@53c.; Oak Slaughter, bellies cropped, good, 19c.@21c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 35½c.@36½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 38c.@39c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 39c.@40c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 33½c.@35c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 37½c.@38½c; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 38c.@39c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 32½c.@33½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 35½c.@37c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Heavy, 33c.@35c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and B. A. Damaged all weights, 31c.@35c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and B. A. Poor, all weights, 22c.@24½c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 30c.@34c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 33c.@36c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Middle and Heavy, 37c.@44c., cash ℔ lb.

MOLASSES—Is quiet, at unchanged prices.

NAVAL STORES—Continue quiet and depressed, including Spirits Turpentine at 97½c.@$1 02½ ℔ gallon; Crude do., at $8@8 75; Resin at $6 37½@$21 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar $3@$4 50 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Continue quiet and heavy, including Crude Whale at $1 55@$1 60; Bleached Whale, at $1 65@$1 70; Crude Sperm at $2 45@$2 48; Unbleached do. at $2 60; Lard Oil at $1 85@$2; Red Oil at $1@$1 10; Linseed Oil at $1 43 @$1 44, ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in limited demand at 37½c @38c. for Crude; 59c.@61c. for Refined, in bond; and 78c.@81c. for do. free ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quite freely offered at lower and irregular prices, closing in favor of buyers. The demand has been fair at the reduced figures. Sales since our last 5,300 bbls., at $28@$28 50 for new Mess, closing at $28 regular; $27 25@$27 75, closing at $27 25, regular, for one year old Mess; $21 50 @$22 50 for new Prime Mess; and $22@$22 50 for new Prime ℔ bbl. Also 7,250 bbls. New Mess, for February, March, April and May, sellers' options, at $27 75@28 25 ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continued in limited demand at 11c.@13c. for Shoulders, and 13½c.@15½c. for Hams; sales 180 pkgs. Bacon has been quiet and depressed. Dressed Hogs are decidedly heavy and lower, being now quoted down to 11½c.@11¾c. for Western, and 11¾c.@12¼c. for City, ℔ lb. Lard is in less demand and declining; sales 700 tcs. and bbls. at 15c.@18¾c., and small lots of very choice at 18¾c.@18½c.; also, 2,300 tcs. and bbls., for February, March and April delivery, sellers' option, at 17¼c.@17¾c. ℔ lb. Beef continues quiet at $14@$17 for Extra Mess, and $11@$14 for Plain Mess; also, $17@$20 for New Plain Mess, and $22@$24 for New Extra do. Sales have been reported of 470 bbls. Tierce Beef is dull at $35@$40 for Prime Mess, and $40@$45 for India Mess. Beef Hams are inactive; 125 bbls. Western were sold at $34 25@$34 50 ℔ bbl. Butter continues dull and heavy at 25c.@40c. for poor to prime, and 40c.@50c. for fancy State, and 20c.@35c. for Western, ℔ lb. Cheese has been in limited request at 13c.@18½c. for poor to choice ℔ lb. We quote:

Butter.

Orange and Sussex—fresh pails, ℔ lb	35	@55
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails, ℔ lb	35	@55
Half-firkin tubs—first quality, ℔ lb	40	@42
Half-firkin tubs—second quality, ℔ lb	35	@38
New-York State Dairies—firkins—extra, ℔ lb	40	@42
N. Y. State Dairies—firkins—good to fine, ℔ lb	35	@39
N. Y. State Dairies—Welch tubs—extra, ℔ lb	38	@40
N. Y. S. Dairies—Welch tubs—good to fine, ℔ lb	32	@35
Ordinary State—Welch tubs, ℔ lb	25	@30
Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins—good to fine, ℔ lb	35	@38
Western Reserve—firkins—fair to good, ℔ lb	27	@30
Michigan and Indiana—firkins—fair to good, ℔ lb	26	@30
Ill. and Wisconsin—firkins—fair to good, ℔ lb	25	@28
Common Western—firkins, ℔ lb	20	@23
Canada Butter—good to fine, ℔ lb	27	@32
Roll Butter—good to fine, ℔ lb	30	@33

Cheese.

Factory-made Dairies—first quality	18¼	@18½
Factory-made Dairies—second quality	17½	@18
Farm Dairies—first quality	17½	@18
Farm Dairies—second quality	16	@17
Farm Dairies—common	13	@15
Orange County—flat skimmed	15	@18

SKINS—Deer have been in rather better request this week than last, and large sales have been prevented only by the firmness of holders, who, in some instances, demand an advance in gold rates. Some parcels Honduras, Central American and Porto Cabello have changed hands at our outside figures. Honduras, 67½c.; San Juan, 60c.@62c.; Bolivar, 37½c.@40c.; Sisal, 55c.@60c.; Vera Cruz, 65c.@67½c.; Chagres, 65c.; Porto Cabello and Barcelona, 50c.; Para, 57½c.@60c., in gold, ℔ lb. Goat are in small demand at nominal prices. The principal arrival of the week is 98 bales from Vera Cruz, which are not yet offered.

TALLOW—Sales to-day reach 86,000 lbs. at 13c.@13½c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales were confined to small lots at from $2 25@$2 28 ℔ gallon.

WOOL—Has been in more demand, especially for the firmer grades of domestic and foreign, which are quoted firmer. Included in the sales, since our last, have been 420,000 lbs. domestic fleece at from 55c.@78c.; 87,000 lbs. domestic pulled at from 52½c.@70c.; 25,000 lbs. California at from 24½c.@59c.; the latter rate for tub washed; and 1,250 bales foreign, part Mestizo at 35c.@40c. ℔ lb. Messrs. Walter, Brown & Co. quote foreign wools, thus: Australian fine unwashed, 38c.@45c.; Cape of Good Hope fine unwashed, 35c.@43c.; Texas unwashed fleeces, 30c.@37c.; Spanish medium, white unwashed, 25c.@30c.; Spanish medium, black unwashed, 26c.@33c.; African unwashed, 20c.@30c.; African washed, 35c.@50c.; Mexican unwashed, 22c.@35c.; Mexican washed, 30c.@40c.; Buenos Ayres unwashed Merino fleece, 30c.@40c.; Buenos Ayres unwashed Mestizo, 25c.@35c.; Entre Rios washed, 33c.@50c.; Entre Rios unwashed, 22c.@33c.; Cordova washed, 42c.@47c.; Peruvian unwashed, 30c.@33c.; Chilian fine unwashed, 28c.@31c.; Chilian common unwashed, 24c.@27c.; Smyrna fine washed, 42c.@58c.; Smyrna low and medium washed, 40c.@48c.; Smyrna gray washed, 35c.@40c.; Smyrna white limed pulled, 24c.@28c.; Smyrna gray limed pulled, 20c.@22c.; Smyrna in grease, white, 22c.@26c.; Smyrna in grease, black and gray, 20c.@22c.; Donskoi washed long white, 40c.@47c.; Donskoi washed long black, 32c.@36c.; Donskoi unwashed, 23c.@30c.; washed white, medium to fine, 42c.@58c.; washed white, common, 30c.@38c.; yellow, 28c.@48c.; black and gray, 24c.@32c.; Turkey washed, 40c.@47c.; Turkey unwashed, 20c.@23c. ℔ lb. Messrs. Smyth & Lynch have made up the following statement of the

STOCK OF WOOL IN NEW-YORK.

	Jan. 1, 1866.	1865.
Domestic fleece and pulled, lbs	3,000,000	4,200,000
Texas, lbs	250,000	
California, lbs	1,250,000	500,000
Total domestic	4,500,000	4,700,000
	1866. Bls.	1865 Bls.
Cape	2,300	12,000
Mestiza	3,000	2,000
Cordova and Santiago	300	500
Coarse South American	150	200
Fine Chilian	600	400
Mediterranean	3,500	6,000
Donskoi	200	350
East India	4,000	3,000
Odessa Merino	300	—
Sundry Foreign	1,500	3,000
Total foreign bales	16,050	27,450
Stock in Pounds.	1866.	1865.
Foreign	7,800,500	13,000,000
Domestic	4,450,000	4,700,000
Grand total in lbs	12,250,000	17,700,000

FREIGHTS.—For Liverpool, the engagements included 500 bales Cotton at 5-16d.@⅜d. ℔ lb.; 100 hhds. Tobacco at 32s. 6d. For London, by steamer, 11,000 bushels Corn on p. t. For Glasgow, by steamer, 100 bales Cotton at ½d. ℔ lb. For Havre, a bark, with Petroleum on p. t. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A Russian brig to Cork, for orders, 1,800 Petroleum, at 6s. 9d., flat; a barque, 560 tons, to Marseilles, Petroleum, at 6s.; a Tern. schooner, same voyage, 2,000 Petroleum, at 6s.; a Danish bark to Lisbon, 1,200 Petroleum, at 5s. 6d.; an Italian Bark, 426 tons, to Civita Vecchia, 250 hhds. Tobacco, 40s.; a Breman Bark to Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, Lumber, $15, and Measurement Goods 15c.; a Bark, 285 tons, and two Schooners to Mobile, R. R. Iron, $5; a Schooner, 3,000 bbls., from Wilmington, N. C., to New York, Cotton ⅜c., Rosin 70c., and Spirits Turpentine, $1; a Schooner to Portland, Corn, 6c.; one from Elizabethport to Providence, Coal, $2; one from Elizabethport to Boston, $2 25; a Ship, 552 tons, to River Plate; a British Brig, 330 tons, to Montevideo and Buenos Ayres; a Brig, 237 tons, to North Side Cuba and back to New York; a British Brig, 299 tons, from South Side Cuba to a port North of Hatteras; three British Brigs, 230, 240 and 174 tons, to West Indies and back; two Barks to Havana; and a Brig, 309 tons, and a Schooner, 285 tons, to New Orleans, on private terms.

MACHINERY.

THE HARRISON BOILER A SAFE STEAM BOILER.—The attention of manufacturers and others using steam is confidently called to this new steam generator, as combining essential advantages in absolute safety from explosion, in cheapness of first cost and cost of repairs, in economy of fuel, facility of cleaning and transportation, &c., not possessed by any other boiler now in use. The boiler is formed of a combination of cast-iron hollow spheres, each sphere eight inches external diameter, and three-eighths of an inch thick. These are held together by wrought-iron bolts, with caps at the ends. Nearly one hundred of these boilers are now in operation. For descriptive circulars or price apply to JOSEPH HARRISON, Jr., Harrison Boiler Works, Gray's Ferry Road, adjoining the U. S. Arsenal, Philadelphia.

PROPELLER ENGINE FOR SALE—Second hand, in good order. Cylinder 18 inches by 2 feet stroke, high pressure, with boiler, heater, pumps and pipes, complete as taken out of vessel. Apply to C. W. COPELAND, No. 171 Broadway.

AN ERICSSON CALORIC ENGINE FOR SALE—A double 32-inch engine, 16 horse-power, will be sold low. Can be seen in motion at No. 201 Pearl-st.

DRY GOODS

CLOSING OUT SALE OF OUR IMMENSE STOCK OF FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS, COMMENCING ON MONDAY, JAN. 8, 1866.

In accordance with the established rules of our house we have just reduced the prices of our FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF RICH LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS, PLAIN and FANCY SILKS, FRENCH MERINOES, EMPRESS CLOTHS, IRISH and FRENCH POPLINS, SAXONY POPLINS, BRITISH POPLINS, AND ALPACAS.

And we beg to inform our numerous customers, that it is our intention to CLOSE OUT entirely the STOCK of these departments, and have consented to submit to a much larger loss than is usual, as we expect to commence the erection of "OUR NEW STORE" early in March, and of necessity will have to suspend business during the time of building.

ALSO, THE BALANCE OF OUR CLOAK STOCK,

We have marked down to the bare cost of manufacturing, and in some instances below the actual cost, in order to effect an entire clearance.

W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

CLOSING OUT SALE OF OUR IMMENSE STOCK OF FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS, Commencing on MONDAY, Jan. 8, 1866.

In accordance with the established rules of our house, we have just reduced the prices of our FALL and WINTER STOCK of BROCHE LONG SHAWLS, WOOLEN SHAWLS, PLAIN and FANCY SILKS, FRENCH MERINOES, EMPRESS CLOTHS, IRISH AND FRENCH POPLINS, BRITISH POPLINS, and ALPACAS,

And we beg to inform our numerous customers that it is our intention to CLOSE OUT ENTIRELY the stocks of those departments, and have consented to submit to a much larger loss than is usual, as we expect to commence the ERECTION OF OUR NEW STORE early in March, and of necessity will have to suspend business during the time of building.

ALSO, The balance of OUR CLOAK STOCK we have marked down to the bare cost of manufacturing, and in some instances below the actual cost, in order to effect an entire clearance.

W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 BOWERY, Near Houston-st.

729 BROADWAY. 729 AT LEGRAIN'S THIS WEEK, GREAT BARGAINS in EVENING SILKS. MOIRE ANTIQUE in ALL COLORS at $3 50 worth $5 50. All the DRESS GOODS GREATLY REDUCED in price. SILK and WOOL POPLINS at 60c. worth $1. MERINOES at $1 worth $1 50.

LEGRAIN, 729 Broadway, Cor. Waverley-place.

AT KINZEY'S EIGHTH-AVENUE CHEAP STORE, ON MONDAY WILL COMMENCE, BY ORDER OF THE INSURANCE COMPANIES, 30 CASES DAMAGED GOODS FROM THE STEAMSHIPS CIRCASSIAN AND WEYBOSSET. CASES OF HOSIERY, LACES, TAPE, TRIMMINGS, HANDKERCHIEFS, NEEDLE-WORK, LINENS, TOWELINGS, PRINTS, MUSLINS, DRESS-GOODS, BRILLIANTS, CALICOES, DELAINES, BLANKETS, SHIRTS, DRAWERS, &c., &c., DAMAGED BY SALT WATER ONLY.

26,000 PAIRS WET HOSIERY, FROM 10c. A PAIR UP.

LADIES' HEAVY WHITE AND BROWN HOSE. LADIES' WHITE AND BROWN REGULAR-MADE. LADIES' EXTRA-QUALITY FLEECED HOSE. LADIES' MERINO AND SILK HOSE. WET HOSIERY. GREAT SALE. GENT'S BROWN AND WHITE HOSE. GENT'S GRAY AND MIXED HOSE. GENT'S LONG FLEECED HOSE. MISSES' BROWN AND WHITE HOSE. BOYS' HALF HOSE, IN VARIETY. MISSES' ENGLISH MERINO HOSE. 3,000 PIECES WHITE TRIMMINGS, WET. 3,500 PIECES TAPE TRIMMINGS, 6c. YARD. 2,500 LADIES' AND GENT'S LINEN HAND'CHIEFS. 3,000 HANDKERCHIEFS, HEMSTITCHED AND BORDERED. GREAT SALE OF WET GOODS.

5,000 GENT'S LINEN COLLARS, 6c. 5,000 GENT'S SCARFS AND NECKTIES, 25c. WET MUSLINS, 20c., 22c., 25c. WET TOWELING, 10c. YARD UP. WET CALICOES AND DRESS-GOODS. WET WOOL BLANKETS, $2 25. WET HANDKERCHIEFS, COLLARS, BRILLIANTS, NEEDLE-WORK, LACES, TRIMMINGS, &c., &c., &c. WET POPLINS, 25c. CLOSING OUT. HEAVY CANTON FLANNELS, 28c. HEAVY TWILLED FLANNELS, 31c. CLOSING SCOTCH PLAIDS, 22c. CLOSING SILK AND WOOL POPLINS, 37½c. CLOSING LOT FURNITURE PRINTS, 12c. CLOSING LOT DELAINES, 20c. CLOSING LOT OF DRESS-GOODS, 12½c. to 25c. CLOSING OUT WOOLEN HOODS, SHAWLS, NUBIAS, LEGGINGS, SCARFS, &c. BALMORAL SKIRTS, CHEAP. LOT OF MERINOES, CHEAP. 3,000 PAIRS OF GLOVES, CLOSING CHEAP. WOOLEN HOSIERY, VERY LOW. HEAVY WOOL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, 75c. CLOSING OUT TRIMMINGS WAY BELOW COST. SEVERAL CASES SPOOL COTTONS, CHEAP. 2,000 doz. CLARK'S COTTON, FULL LENGTH, 3c. BEST PINS, 4c. Paper. BEST NEEDLES, 3c. and 5c. Paper. SEVERAL VERY CHEAP LOTS OF HANDKERCHIEFS FROM AUCTION, 6c. UP. LINEN SETS, 15c. and 20c. TRIMMINGS—VELVETS, WAY BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION.

WM. KINZEY, Nos. 221 and 223 EIGHTH AVENUE, Between 21st and 22d sts.

BLANKETS.

Blankets from the late auction sales retailing at less than wholesale prices. Also, a large stock of Comforters and Bedding at greatly reduced prices. All goods warranted as represented.

WM. GARDNER, Nos. 233 and 244 Canal-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO. Will offer at retail, During the next two weeks, EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN EVERY DESCRIPTION OF GOODS IN THEIR LINE, PREVIOUS TO CLOSING THEIR ANNUAL INVENTORY. BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

SPECIAL NOTICE. Our Winter stock of MOURNING GOODS WILL be OFFERED for the next 30 days at a GREAT REDUCTION previous to receiving our SPRING IMPORTATIONS. HANDSOME ALPACAS 60, 70, 80 and 90 cts. The stock comprises EVERYTHING DESIRABLE for MOURNING at prices which must please the most economical. JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE, No. 551 Broadway, Opposite Tiffany & Co.

BEADS BEADS!! BEADS!!! AND FANCY GOODS. M. P. BROWN, Importer, No. 186 Pearl-st., New-Yo

NEW GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS, SELECTED BY HIMSELF IN EUROPE.—The largest, cheapest and most varied assortment in the city, Ladies' and Gent's Jet Chains, Pins, Bracelets, Buckles, Ear-rings, &c., Pearl, Jet and Fancy Buttons; also, Steel and Gilt Goods, English Scissors, Penknives, Combs and Brushes, Portmonnaies, Hair Nets and Waterfalls. Also, a full line of best English small wares; new styles Dress Trimmings, Ribbons and Laces, Tissue and Lace Veils, Embroideries, Collars, &c.; French Corsets, $1 50; best Steel Spring Skirts, $1. Skirts made to order.

N. B.—Jouvin's and other celebrated Kid Gloves at low prices; Empress Kids only $1; undressed Kids, new colors, only 90 cents. W. J. ELGER, Importer of Hosiery, Gloves and Fancy Goods, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, Between 18th and 19th sts.

NAVY CLOTHING—CONSISTING OF OVERCOATS, Satinet Trowsers, Blue Flannel Over Shirts, Under Shirts, and Drawers, for sale at a large discount from the original cost, at wholesale only, by WM. MATHEWS, No. 44 Park-place, up stairs.

AT GEORGE KEYES', NO. 343 8th-av., 50 cases and bales bleached and unbleached shirting and sheeting muslins, bought a month ago at the lowest point, and now selling from 1 to 5 cents per yard less than wholesale prices. Now is the time to buy your spring supply, as they are advancing from day to day.

FURNITURE.

FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.

Patent rosewood bedsteads, patent rosewood bureaus, (the handling of a number of keys avoided, one lock controlling four drawers.) Also, rosewood, black walnut, and oak library, dining-room and chamber furniture, at SPRINGMEYER BROS., (late J. H. Belter & Co.,) No. 722 Broadway, (established 1844,) opposite the New-York Hotel. Factory 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE of warranted manufacture. Also solid Chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT ROSEWOOD BOOK-case, and private library, in lots to suit purchasers. Apply at No. 163 East 58th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD—LOST ON THURSDAY AFternoon, in going from corner of Greenwich and Fulton via West-st. to Pier No. 1, N. R., a lady's plain gold watch and chain, with small locket attached, containing a daguerreotype of a gentleman. The above reward will be paid for its delivery at No. 120 Warren-st., up stairs.

LOST OR STOLEN—FROM A TRUCK, ON Thursday afternoon, a bale of RAW SILK, addressed Wm. Skinner, Northampton, Mass. Any information which leads to the recovery of same will be suitably rewarded by HADDIN & CO., No. 33 Chambers-st.

LOST—IN OR COMING FROM DR. CHAPIN'S Church on Sunday, Jan. 7, a MINK COLLAR. The finder will be suitably rewarded and receive the thanks of the owner by leaving it with JOHN CRAWFORD, No. 396 6th-av.

LOST—TWO MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION BOOKS, Nos. 7,160 and 7,863. The finder will please return them to the Bank, No. 1 3d-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH woman, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has good city reference; no objection to the country; can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER, to go out by the day, week or month; understands the machine. Can be seen at the Millinery Store, No. 66 Carmine-st., between Bedford and Varick, for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG GIRL, a situation as waitress or chambermaid and waitress; has good city reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young woman as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses and do all kind of family sewing; the best city reference. Call, for two days, at No. 220 9th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman to do general housework in a small family; is a good washer and ironer. City reference. Call at No. 101 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as first-class cook; understands the business; is a good baker; willing to do the coarse washing; best city reference. Call at No. 101 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as waitress, and to assist with chamberwork; has the best of reference. Call, for two days, at No. 220 Ninth-st., third floor, right.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook; is a good washer and ironer; has good city reference. Apply at No. 299½ 6th-av.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES FINE WORK to do on a Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machine. Address Miss DAVIS, No. 189 Monroe-st.

AN AMERICAN LADY, WITH UNEXCEPTIONABLE references as to character and ability, desires a situation in some family to superintend household affairs; is capable of teaching young children. Address S. W., Station D, Bible House for three days.

TWO PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMEN wish to go out by the day to sew; can do all kinds of family sewing; can cut and fit; will go to a dressmaker's. Can be seen at No. 468 2d-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

A FIRST-CLASS OPERATOR WOULD go out by the day to operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has a knowledge of dressmaking. Call at No. 20 6th-av., fancy-store.

DOMESTICS, SERVANTS, HELP, &c., advertising for situations, places, homes, &c., in the DAILY TRIBUNE, are charged only 25 cents.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MIDDLE-aged Englishman a situation as coachman and groom, who thoroughly understands his business. Has ten years' city reference. No objection to the country. Can be seen for three days at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY one who perfectly understands his business; can come well recommended; would make himself generally useful; no objection to the country. Apply or address R. C., No. 88 East 19th-st., Mr. McGuar's blacksmith-shop.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A STEADY, SOber young man, German; city or country; willing to do any kind of work; good driver, milk, farm, garden, &c. Good reference. Call at BOOKHAMS, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable and well recommended young man in city or country, to be generally useful; is a good hand over horses, and would be willing to wait on the table, and do other work. Call at No. 494 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN JUST DISENgaged, a situation as coachman in a private family; is a first-rate groom and careful driver; is not afraid to work; has nine years' reference. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, OF FIRST-class business abilities, quick at figures and good penman, a situation or employment; salary not so much an object as an introduction to some respectable house of business. Address DICK, Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; has the best of city reference from his last employer. Address J. R., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by a single man; best of city reference. Can be seen for two days at W. HEGEMAN'S store, corner of Union-square and 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman; can milk, and is willing to make himself generally useful; the best of city reference. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF EIGHT years' experience in a Hotel, a Situation as night or day clerk; Good references. Address for five days: Box 14, Fort Washington.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN OF AMPLE business experience wants a position either as cashier, book-keeper or general clerk; no objections to going West or South; the best of city references given. Address D. H., Box No. 121 Post-office, Jersey City.

TO DRY GOODS JOBBERS.—A SALESman of 14 years' experience, controling a prompt paying cash and short time trade of $250,000, desires to make an engagement with a house carrying a general stock. Unexceptionable references given by addressing R. L. M., Box No. 5,114 Post-office.

TO COMMISSION AND IMPORTING HOUSES.—A salesman well acquainted with the buyers of the principal dry goods jobbing houses of this city and large Western cities, wishes to make an engagement with a large commission or importing house. Best of references given by addressing H. B. C., Box No. 3,856 Post-office.

TO PUBLISHERS—A GNNTLEMAN THORoughly acquainted with the above business desires an engagement as publisher of a newspaper or otherwise. Address H. H., Cambria Hotel, No. 92 Chatham-st.

TO LAWYERS—A POSITION WANTED AS clerk in a lawyer's office by a graduate of the law school, who has some experience in practice. Address CLERK, No. 195 Broadway, Room No. 8.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A BOY TO LEARN THE HARDware business, who would consider the knowledge acquired of more importance than salary, which at first would be small. Address, in handwriting of applicant, Box No. 3,341 Post-office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN NURSE, who thoroughly understands the care of children, and can bring city references. Apply before 12 o'clock at No. 350 5th-av., corner 34th-st.

WANTED—A WAITER MAN WITH THE BEST of city references; none others need apply; a single man preferred. Call at No. 4 East 29th-st., any time after 4 o'clock P. M.

WANTED—A BOY IN A WHOLESALE FANCY Goods Store; one about 14 years of age. Salary, first year, $100. Apply at No. 296 Broadway.

WANTED—IN AN OFFICE, A LAD 17 OR 18 years of age; must write a good hand and be quick at figures. Address Box No. 3,062 Post-office.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT PROTESTANT girl to sew and take care of children; good reference required. Apply, for two days, at No. 41 West 32d-st.

WANTED—A NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS CAR builders and coach trimmers in a car factory, near this city. Apply to W. W. TAULMAN, No. 76 William-st.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN HAVING SOME experience in the hardware business. Address S., Box 1,973 Post-office.

A CUTTER WANTED—ONE WHO CAN INfluence a good trade, and who is competent to cut for a genteel trade already established; if the applicant can give satisfaction he may be taken in as a partner. Address, with references, Box 2,099 New-York Post-office.

BOY WANTED.—APPLY TO L. TIBBALS, NO. 510 Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz:

For building a sewer in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street and Manhattan-street, from Fifth to Tenth avenues.

For building a sewer in Fifty-fifth-street, from Fifth to Sixth avenues.

For building a sewer in Forty-third-street, from Lexington to Fourth avenues.

For building a sewer in Forty-fifth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

For building a street basin at southwest corner of Gramercy Park.

For building a street basin at southwest corner of Twentieth-street and Irving-place.

For paving Sixty-first-street, from Third-avenue to East River, with trap-block.

For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter and flagging Fifty-ninth-street, from Third to Fourth avenues.

For setting curb and gutter, and flagging in First-avenue, between One Hundred and Eleventh and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth streets.

For building a sewer in Ninth-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Fifty-ninth-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Sixty-first-street, from Third-avenue to East River, to extent of half the block.

Also, Gramercy Park.

Also, all the lots in the block bounded by Nineteenth and Twentieth streets and Irving-place and Fourth-avenue.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Forty-fifth-street to the extent of two hundred feet east of Sixth-avenue.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Forty-third-street, from Lexington to Fourth-avenue.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Fifty-fifth-street to the extent of five hundred feet east of Sixth-avenue.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Ninth-avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth to One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street.

Also, all the lots on both sides of First-avenue, from One Hundred and Eleventh to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street.

Also, all the lots in the blocks adjacent to the line of the sewer in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and through Manhattan streets, between Fifth and Tenth avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN, MORGAN L. HARRIS, DANIEL D. CONOVER, Board of Assessors.

Office Board of Assessors, New Court-House, Dec. 30, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 12th day of January, 1866, I shall proceed to draw jurors for the following courts, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 5th day of February, 1866:

A panel of 36 grand jurors for a Supreme Court, Circuit, Oyer and Terminer, Part I.

A panel of 100 petit jurors for a Supreme Court, Circuit, Oyer and Terminer, Part I.

Two panels of 100 petit jurors each, for a Supreme Court, Circuit, Parts II. and III.

Two panels of 104 petit jurors, each for a Court of Common Pleas, Parts I. and II.

Two panels of 104 petit jurors, each for a Superior Court, Parts I. and II.

A panel of 36 grand jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

A panel of 150 petit jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

A panel of 150 petit jurors for a Marine Court.

WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

The firm of LONEY, IDDINGS & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the undersigned is authorized to attend to the settlement of the business of the firm.

B. S. LONEY, W. P. IDDINGS, J. A. CLIFTON.

New-York, Dec. 30, 1865.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

This is to certify that the subscribers have formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of title 1, chapter 4, part 2, of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, and of the several acts amendatory thereof, for the transaction of mercantile business within the State of New-York, to be conducted under the name or firm of ALDRICH, IDDINGS & CLIFTON. The general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the dry goods commission business. The names of all the general and special partners interested therein, and their respective places of residence, are as follows: General partners, JAMES H. ALDRICH and WILLIAM P. IDDINGS, both residing in the City of New-York, and JUNIUS A. CLIFTON, residing in the City of Brooklyn; special partner, HERMAN D. ALDRICH, residing in the City of New-York. The amount of capital which HERMAN D. ALDRICH, the special partner, has contributed to the common stock is the sum of one hundred thousand dollars in cash. The partnership is to commence on the thirtieth day of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and will terminate on the thirty-first day of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.

JAMES H. ALDRICH, W. P. IDDINGS, J. A. CLIFTON, } General Partners. H. D. ALDRICH, Special Partner.

New-York, Dec. 30, 1865.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of FARRINGTON, LEONARD & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books of the late firm will remain for settlement at No. 115 Broadway. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

HARVEY FARRINGTON, WM. B. LEONARD, GEORGE B. FARRINGTON.

New-York, Dec. 31, 1865.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership and will continue the wholesale grocery business at No. 115 Broadway, under the firm name of H. & G. B. FARRINGTON.

HARVEY FARRINGTON, GEORGE B. FARRINGTON.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1866.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of a domestic dry goods commission business, under the name and style of LEONARD, SCHOFIELD & CO., at No. 44 White-st., New-York, and Nos. 223 and 225 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

(Signed) W. B. LEONARD, H. B. SCHOFIELD, JOHN H. RHOADES.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1866.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of HEMSLEY, SCHOFIELD & CO., was dissolved on the 31st day of December, 1865, by its own limitation. The name of the late firm will be used in settlement, by either partner, at No. 104 Chestnut-st.

(Signed) F. H. HEMSLEY, H. B. SCHOFIELD, ALEX. HEMSLEY.

Philadelphia, Jan. 1, 1866.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

The firm of STURGES, BENNET & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. JOSIAH S. BENNET retires from business. The remaining partners will sign in liquidation.

JONATHAN STURGES, JOSIAH S. BENNET, BENJAMIN G. ARNOLD, FREDERICK STURGES.

New-York, Dec. 31, 1865.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.

No. 125 Front-st., New-York, Jan. 1, 1866.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the firm of STURGES, ARNOLD & CO.

JONATHAN STURGES, BENJAMIN G. ARNOLD, FREDERICK STURGES, EDWARD STURGES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The firm of MARVIN, INGHAM & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, S. R. INGHAM having sold his interest to the other copartners, who are authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation, having taken all the assets and assumed all the liabilities, and who will continue the banking business under the firm name of MARVIN & WHITE.

CHAS. B. MARVIN, S. R. INGHAM, S. V. WHITE.

New-York, Jan. 5, 1866.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the limited partnership heretofore formed by the undersigned, to be conducted under the name or firm of DAVID VALENTINE, will by mutual consent be dissolved on the first day of January, A. D. 1866.

Dated New-York, Dec. 29, 1865.

DAVID VALENTINE, General Partner. JOHN A. WILSON, J. F. COLE, } Special Partners.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned, desirous of forming a limited partnership, pursuant to the laws of the State of New-York, do certify that,

The name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is DAVID VALENTINE & COMPANY.

The general nature of the business intended to be transacted is importing, buying and selling dry goods on their own account and on commission.

The names of all the general and special partners interested therein are: DAVID VALENTINE, who resides in the City of New-York; FREDERICK A. MACY, who resides in Factoryville, Staten Island, and CHARLES C. KEELER, who resides in the City of New-York, all general partners; and JOHN A. WILSON, who resides in the City of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, the special partner.

The amount of capital which said WILSON, the special partner, has contributed to the common stock is $75,000 in cash.

The period at which the partnership is to commence is the 1st day of January, in the year 1866, and the period at which it will terminate is the 1st day of January, in the year 1871.

In witness whereof we have hereunto severally signed our names at the City of New-York, this 29th day of December, 1865.

{ U. S. Int. Rev. stamp, 5 cents, canceled. } DAVID VALENTINE, FREDERICK A. MACY, CHARLES C. KEELER, JOHN A. WILSON.

DISSOLUTION—THE FIRM OF SACKETT, BELCHER & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. AMOS M. SACKETT retiring. The remaining partners are authorized to settle the business.

SACKETT, BELCHER & CO.

New-York, Dec. 30, 1865.

COPARTNERSHIP—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and style of SACKETT, BELCHER & CO., and will continue the wholesale grocery and commission business at Nos. 28 and 30 Reade-st., as heretofore.

New-York, Dec. 30, 1865.

WM. R. BELCHER, J. RALPH SACKETT, WM. E. TOWNSEND, WM. SWANSBORO, HENRY EVESSON, Jr. JOHN S. BELCHER.

THE FIRM OF PALMER, RICHARDSON & CO. is this day dissolved, having expired by limitation. Either of the late partners are authorized to use the name of the firm in settlement of its business.

(Signed) JOHN B. PALMER, (Signed) ENOS RICHARDSON, (Signed) WM. D. MAXWELL.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1866.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and style of ENOS RICHARDSON & CO., for the manufacture and sale of fine gold jewelry.

(Signed) ENOS RICHARDSON, (Signed) WM. D. MAXWELL, (Signed) THOMAS DAVIS, (Signed) THOMAS SLATER.

No. 23 Maiden-Lane, New-York, Jan. 1, 1866.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF STEDMAN, EWELL & CO. is this day dissolved by its own limitation. The accounts will be settled by Messrs. J. N. EWELL and CHS. E. CLARKE, Jr., who succeed to the business under the firm name of EWELL & CLARKE.

E. C. STEDMAN, J. N. EWELL, CHS. E. CLARKE, Jr., T. M. NEWBOULD.

No. 57 Exchange-place, New-York, Dec. 31, 1865.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a limited copartnership for the transaction of the Banking and Stock Commission business, under the firm of EWELL & CLARKE, succeeding to the business and offices of the late firm of STEDMAN, EWELL & CO.

J. N. EWELL, CHS. E. CLARKE, Jr.

No. 57 Exchange-place, New-York, Jan. 1, 1866.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of LEEDS & HALL is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

THEO. LEEDS, ROBERT L. S. HALL.

New-York, Dec. 30, 1865.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the name and style of LEEDS & MOORE, and will transact a General Banking, Foreign Exchange, Stock and Gold Commission Business at No. 46 Broad-st.

THEO. E. LEEDS, CALVIN A. MOORE.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1866.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers, under the style of LEWIS AUDENRIED & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent—JOHN ROMMEL, Jr., retiring. Either of the undersigned will sign in liquidation.

LEWIS AUDENRIED, WM. G. AUDENRIED, JOHN ROMMEL, Jr., GEORGE H. POTTS, ADDISON CHILD.

Philadelphia, Jan. 1, 1866.

The undersigned have this day entered into copartnership, and will continue the wholesale coal business at their former offices under the old style of LEWIS AUDENRIED & CO.

LEWIS AUDENRIED, WM. G. AUDENRIED, GEORGE H. POTTS, ADDISON CHILD, FRED. A. POTTS.

Philadelphia, Jan. 1, 1866.

THE SPECIAL COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name and firm of BURDETT & EVERIT, expires this day by limitation.

CHARLES P. BURDETT, RICHARD M. EVERIT, GEORGE MERRITT.

New-York, Dec. 31, 1865.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, and will continue business under the name and firm of BURDETT, EVERIT & CO.

CHARLES P. BURDETT, RICHARD M. EVERIT, SAMUEL G. POND.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1866.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day associated with themselves Mr. JAMES STOKES, Jr., and will continue the iron business at Nos. 11 and 13 Cliff-st., under the firm name of HOLDEN, HOPKINS & STOKES.

HOLDEN & HOPKINS.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1866.

NOTICE.—J. WARREN ROGERS, HAVING associated with him THEODORE ROGERS, has resumed the Stock Commission Business, under the firm of J. WARREN ROGERS & Co., office No. 14 Broad-st.

J. WARREN ROGERS, THEODORE ROGERS.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1866.

NOTICE.—MR. C. HUTTEROTT RETIRES from our business on account of ill-health. Mr. THOMAS ACHELIS, Jr., has been admitted partner from this date.

FRED. VICTOR & ACHELIS.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1866.

MR. EDMUND HENDRICKS AND MR. MORTIMER HENDRICKS have this day been admitted as members of our firm.

HENDRICKS BROTHERS.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1866.

NOTICE.—MR. HOWELL L. WILLIAMS, JR., and Mr. WILLIAM W. GANDY have been admitted as partners in my business, which will hereafter be continued under the firm of SHEPPARD GANDY & CO.

Jan. 1, 1866. SHEPPARD GANDY.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1866.

MR. CHARLES OSGOOD IS THIS DAY admitted a partner in our firm.

SMITH & DUNNING.

NOTICE.—MR. WILLIAM H. SWAN becomes a partner in our firm from this date.

GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.

New York, Jan. 1, 1866.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between JOHNSON & WARD, was dissolved by mutual consent on the evening of the 30th day of December, A. D. 1865. Mr. B. P. WARD retires from the business and is authorized to collect and settle up all the outstanding accounts and close up the concern. Mr. A. J. JOHNSON being the successor to JOHNSON & WARD, will continue the business of manufacturing and publishing Atlases, Maps and Books at the old stand of the late firm.

ALVIN J. JOHNSON, B. P. WARD.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF N. B. TAYLOR & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of the firm will be settled by either of the partners at No. 12 Park-place.

N. B. TAYLOR, JOHN H. FROST, C. B. DAVENPORT.

New York, Jan. 1, 1866.

NOTICE OF LIMITED COPARTNERSHIP.

State of New York, City and County of New York: This is to certify that the undersigned have formed a limited partnership pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New York in relation to the formation of limited partnerships, and the several acts amending the same, under the name or firm of FROST & DAVENPORT. That the general nature of the business to be transacted is the importing, jobbing and dealing in hatters' goods. That JOHN H. FROST and C. B. DAVENPORT, both of the City of Brooklyn, in the State of New York, are the general partners. That N. B. TAYLOR, who resides in Orange, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, is the special partner. That the said N. B. TAYLOR has contributed the sum of fifty thousand dollars as capital towards the common stock of said firm; and that said partnership is to commence on the second day of January, 1866, and to terminate on the 31st day of December in the same year.

JOHN H. FROST, C. B. DAVENPORT, } General Parners. N. B. TAYLOR, Special Partner.

Dated New York, this 2d day of January, 1866.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership for the purpose of conducting a general Exchange and Banking business in the City of New-York and Richmond, Va., under the style of C. W. PURCELL & CO., in Richmond, Va., and HART & PURCELL, in New-York. Offices No. 74 Broadway and No. 9 New-st.

BENJAMIN HART, C. W. PURCELL.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership for the transaction of the Exchange and Banking business in this city, Charleston and Savannah.

Firm name in New-York, CONDICT, SHERMAN & CO.; at Charleston, D. JENNINGS & CO.; at Savannah, WM. M. TUNNO & CO.

Dated Jan. 1, 1866.

S. H. CONDICT, BYRON SHERMAN, } No. 17 Nassau-st., New-York. DAVID JENNINGS, Charleston, S. C. WM. M. TUNNO, Savannah, Ga.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP OF TAYLOR, RICHARDS & CO. has been dissolved by its own limitation. HENRY D. GREEN retires on account of his health. The remaining members will continue to do business as copartners, under the old firm name of TAYLOR, RICHADS & CO.

D. AUSTIN TAYLOR, THOS. F. RICHARDS, HENRY D. GREEN, JOHN WILSON, DAVID GIBSON.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1866.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm of SHAW, BROTHERS & WIGHT, for the transaction of a Commission business in the sale of domestic and foreign dry goods, No. 43 Park-place.

WILLIAM SHAW, HENRY SHAW, EDWARD WIGHT.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1866.

WE HAVE ASSOCIATED WITH US MR. JOHN W. BIGELOW as a partner from this date. The business will be conducted under the firm name of LOW, HARRIMAN, DURFEE & CO.

LOW, HARRIMAN & DURFEE.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1866.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1866.

CYRUS A. SMITH, LATE CASHIER OF the Importers' and Traders' National Bank, is this day admitted as a partner in our house, the firm name remaining as heretofore.

F. W. DEVOE & CO.

MR. HENRY A. KELLEY AND MR. JAMES W. DAYTON are admitted members of our firm, from this date.

E. R. MUDGE, SAWYER & CO.

Jan. 1, 1866.

TO LET.

TO LET IN HARLEM—A SMALL NEW three-story frame house in 109th-st.; 6 rooms; all modern improvements; rent $300 a year; none but very small genteel families need apply. JAMES M. EDNEY, No. 474½ Broadway.

LOFTS TO LET ON BROADWAY, NEAR WALL-ST.—One on the 4th floor, 75x220 feet, corner building, windows on all four sides; one 28x200 feet, corner building; two 45x50 feet each; all splendidly lighted. Apply to EDWARD MATTHEWS, No. 19 Broad-st.

TO LET—THE RESTAURANT BASEMENTS corner of 35th-st., Broadway and 6th-av., 50x75, light on three sides, with four entrances, and partly furnished. Apply to WM. D. F. MANICE, No. 46 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone dwelling, No. 147 East 17th-st., opposite Stuyvesant-square. Apply to LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LEASE FOR THREE YEARS FROM May 1, the four lofts of the store corner of Warren-st. and Broadway. Apply, on the premises, to DEVLIN & CO., or to JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

TO LET—FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS, BASEMENT of No. 100 Broadway. Insurance company preferred. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—A FURNISHED SITTING-ROOM OR bedroom for one or two single gentlemen; rent moderate. No. 181 East 23d-st., near 2d-av. Call this week.

TWO OR THREE DESIRABLE ROOMS to let at No. 776 8th-av., one door north of 54th-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO LEASE—FOR TWO OR THREE years, a first-class furnished house, in a desirable location, by a responsible party, who will take the best care of the property. This affords an excellent opportunity for families about visiting Europe. A fancy rent will not be paid. Address, with particulars of location, rent, &c., S. R. J., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A WELL FURNISHED HOUSE, with stable adjoining, for one or two years from 1st May next; must be within thirty miles of New-York. Address, with full particulars, Box No. 4,400 Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

GETTYHOUSE, YONKERS, N. Y.

Families can be accommodated with board at moderate rates. W. H. DOTY, Proprietor.

BOARD WANTED.—A LADY, WITH TWO children, one 9 and one 3 years old, and son, grown, would like two rooms, with board, in a private family; terms must be moderate. Address, stating terms, A. C. D., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PARLOR AND TWO BEDROOMS, with board, for a lady and two daughters. Location to be between 4th and 6th avs. and above 4th-st. Address Box No. 2,860 New-York Post-office.

ROOMS TO RENT.—HAVING A BACK PARlor and third-story back room unoccupied, would rent them to single gentlemen, with or without partial board. Apply at No. 147 West 46th-st.

A HANDSOME FRONT ROOM AND BED room, hot and cold water gauges, &c., bath; gentlemen and wife or single gentlemen; dinner at 6. Apply at No. 186 2d-av.; also a back room to rent.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

These celebrated water-saving and powerful wheels, of every capacity, promptly furnished for milling, manufacturing, mining, boring, pumping, &c., &c. A large assortment in stock. Wheels and machinery constructed for mule carriage into the mountains. Streams gauged and plans made. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, Hydraulic Engineers, No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

ANNULAR (diamond) DRILL.

THE ANNULAR DRILL COMPANY, of New-York, are now prepared to furnish their machines, built in the most thorough manner, and unequaled for rapidity, economy and precision of work. The simplicity, durability and cheapness of the machine render it superior to anything in use for all purposes of mining, tunneling, quarrying and rock-blasting. The machines can be used by steam, horse or hand power, are easily handled, and can be operated at all angles. For further particulars inquire at the office, or address J. WALES, Treasurer, No. 10 Pine-st., New-York.

BOUNTIES TO DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.

Discharged soldiers who enlisted previous to July, 1863, are requested to call at our office and sign a petition to Congress, asking for the passage of a law granting them bounties, &c., equal to those who enlisted subsequently. This class embraces all those who have been discharged for sickness, wounds, promotion, or expiration of term of service. H. J. RAMSDELL & CO., No. 40 Park-row, Times Building, New-York.

THE NEW-YORK NATIONAL FREEDMAN'S RELIEF ASSOCIATION—Having added to its board a Committee on Correspondence and Organization, the ladies of that committee will be found at Room No. 22 Bible House, where they will be glad to receive the letters or visits of members of auxiliary societies in the country.

Miss ELLEN COLLINS, Mrs. S. WEIR ROOSEVELT, Mrs. JOSEPH SAMPSON, Mrs. GEO. J. CORNELL, Mrs. CHAS. R. LOWELL, Jr., Miss SARAH HITCHCOCK, Miss FANNY RUSSELL.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—KNOW all, that the license to infiltrate under Morgan's Patent, granted to W. A. Cushman, of New-York City, for the States of New-York and New-Jersey, is, on this 30th day of December, 1865, and hereafter, revoked. All persons are cautioned against negotiating with him in respect to the same, as such will be an infringement of the patent. A. S. CLARK, for the Patentee.

BIRDS AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—Just imported, the best collection in the country of Mocking-Birds, Canaries, Black-Birds, Thrushes, Linnets, Goldfinches, Love-Birds, and other singing birds. Also every description of fancy Bird Cage, Seed, &c., at FRANK ROEDER'S, No. 118 West Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR thirteen Trustees of the New-York Dispensary for the ensuing year will be held at the Trustees' room, on the corner of White and Centre sts., on the 8th inst. Polls open from 4 to 5 o'clock. ROBT. B. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the city to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. ...ntels put up ...n the country. Cut this out.

MONEY TO LOAN.—PARTIES REQUIRING temporary accommodation can have advances on diamonds, watches, silver-plate, or any other first-class securities, at the Fifth-av. Loan Office, J. CLARK, No. 1,173 Broadway, near 28th-st., private door. (No loan sign.)

CHEAP FUEL—COKE NOW SELLING AT $6 50 per chaldron, delivered. Orders received at office of MANHATTAN GAS LIGHT CO., corner of Irving Place and 15th-st., CRAPSER & BURNS, No. 303½ West 18th-st., and JOHN SMITH, corner of avenue C and 15th-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

FOR SALE.

LEFFERTS, HOFFMAN & CO., NO. 40 PARK ROW, (*Times* Building,) NEW-YORK, REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

CITY PROPERTY, FARMS, COUNTRY RESIDENCES, MILL PROPERTY, &c., for SALE and EXCHANGE. Furnished and unfurnished houses to let. Agents for the sale and transfer of property in all the Northern and Southern States.

TWO FARMS FOR SALE—$9,000 AND $2,500.

First—The Homestead of the late Colin F. Brown, Esq., situated in the town of West Charlton, Saratoga Co., N. Y. About 180 acres of land (including 25 acres of excellent timber), suitably divided into tilled meadow, woodland and pasturage, well adapted for grazing, and capable of raising all kinds of crops. It is well watered, and has large quantities of fine productive fruit trees. It is easily accessible to the New-York market, via New-York Central Railroad, being 4 miles from Hoffman's Ferry, 8 miles from Schenectady, and about 12 miles from Saratoga Springs. It has a large handsome brick dwelling house, two barns, sheds, stables, &c., well fenced, and under a good state of cultivation. Price $9,000. Terms easy.

Second—Also 100 acres situated in West Galway, Saratoga County, under good cultivation, with orchard, timber land, well watered, large wood dwelling-house, good barns, &c., about 7 miles from Amsterdam, on the New-York Central Railroad. Price, $2,500. Terms easy.

For further particulars inquire of MATHEW R. BROWN, Esq., Glenville, Schenectady Co., N. Y.; MARCELLUS HARTLEY, No. 19 Maiden-lane, New-York; REUBEN M. HARTLEY, Florida, Montgomery Co., N. Y.

COTTON LANDS FOR SALE.

One of the best cotton farms in the cotton belt, 1,750 acres, in Brooks County, Ga., near Quitman, on the Savannah and Gulf Railroad; 1,000 acres hammock land, of which 550 cleared; balance heavy timber; all necessary buildings; health unsurpassed; mill on the place. C. S. GAULDIN, Quitman, Ga.

For full particulars and terms apply to SALOMON, ROOT & CO., Commercial Building, No. 42 Broadway.

EAST TENNESSEE LAND AGENCY. COCKRILL & SEYMOUR, REAL ESTATE BROKERS, Knoxville, Tenn.,

Offer for sale valuable lands of every description in all parts of East Tennessee. Information concerning real estate promptly and gratuitously furnished.

THE AMERICAN LAND COMPANY AND AGENCY, ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE NO. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY,

will buy and sell real estate, as the agent of others, in all parts of the United States, especially in the South.

Will negotiate loans on real securities. Will facilitate emigration, and will transact all business in which a responsible agent, known and trusted by all interests, may be usefully employed.

JOHN A. ANDREW, President. Frank E. Howe, Vice-President and General Agent, North.

FOR SALE.—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, containing ten acres, situated on the Hudson, two hours' ride from New-York. The house is quite new, and furnished complete throughout; carriage house and outbuildings are also new and in perfect order. Grapery, bowling alley and front pond. For fruit and garden unsurpassed, the owner will give full particulars upon application. Also, a pretty place on the south side of Long Island, sixty miles from this city; first-class modern-built house, with outhouses to match. Apply to GEORGE A. WICKS, Nos. 81 and 83 Franklin-st.

FOR SALE—THE FARM AND RESIDENCE OF Edward Griffin, Esq., at Quogue, L. I., containing 400 acres—100 cultivated, the balance woodland. It is pleasantly situated, and is a desirable and healthy location for a Summer residence, with superior advantages for sea-bathing, boating, fishing, gunning, &c., on Shinnecock Bay. Also, a large trout pond. House large, with good barn, ice-house, and the usual farm buildings. Price $12,000. Inquire of N. G. FOSTER, No. 167 Broadway.

LARGE MANUFACTURING PROPERTY for sale at a great bargain, situate on the east side of Hudson River, a few miles above the City of New-York; consists of new first-class brick buildings, altogether about 800 feet long, with steam engine of 225-horse power, line, shafting, &c., in complete order, with first-class brick houses for operatives. This establishment is sufficient for a force of 600 to 800 hands, and suitable for any kind of business on a large scale. Apply to A. SERGEANT, No. 15 Wall-st.

A FARM FOR SALE IN HOPEWELL, Dutchess County, N. Y., one hour's drive from the Hudson River depot at New-Hamburgh; containing 192 acres of excellent land, including 20 acres of wood, with a large and splendid brick dwelling, brick carriage-house, outhouses, &c. For particulars inquire of JOHN LANKTREE, No. 15 Centre-st., New-York City, or PETER ADRIANCE, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL FOUR-STORY AND basement high-stoop house, brown-stone, medium size and in perfect order; lot 20 by half the block; located in a healthy district, and in one of the best streets in the city, near Madison Park, between 5th and 6th avs., will be sold, well furnished, for $40,000, if sold immediately, as the owner is going abroad. Address E. W., Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—AT NEWARK—A LARGE AND pleasantly situated house, of 14 rooms, water and gas, with spacious grounds, stables, &c., in a healthy and quiet neighborhood, with fine schools and churches, and convenient distance to railroad station; the grounds are neatly terraced and filled with choice fruit, flowers and ornamental shrubbery. Price, $12,000. Inquire of N. G. FOSTER, No. 167 Broadway.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.—For sale, to close an estate, three-fourths of the block bounded by Washington, Water, Plymouth and Adams streets, near the Catharine Ferry, Brooklyn, in plots to suit purchasers. BENJAMAN G. HITCHINGS, Executer, No. 51 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT SUBURBAN RESIdence, in the village of Jamaica. Location perfectly healthy; of easy and frequent access to the city; the mansion, out-buildings and stables to correspond; grounds handsomely laid out in lawns and gardens. Contents, about eight acres. Apply to E. A. BRINKERHOFF, No. 59 Broad-st.

SARATOGA SPRINGS—HOTEL SITE FOR sale, situated on Broadway, in the most eligible location now open for such a purpose in this celebrated watering place. Fine groves on the grounds, commanding elevation, with extensive views, and a park of over 20 acres. Apply to EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT EAST NEWARK, NEAR THE Zinc Works, on the plank road, leading to and within five miles of Jersey City, four acres of land with a two-story frame building thereon. Apply to C. D. BURRILL, No. 33 Wall-st., New-York, or to KING & BOND, No. 296 Broad-st., Newark.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS IN quantities to suit, for private residences only, upon the summit of that beautiful plot formerly belonging to the estate of Col. Lewis Morris, bounded by Harlem River, the Kills and 138th-st. Apply to LEWIS B. BROWN, No. 58 Broadway, or at the office corner of 133d-st. and 3d-av.

FOR SALE—THE NEW FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story brown-stone house No. 82 West 49th-st., 225 feet west of 6th-av.; house 21 feet 8 inches by 53 feet; lot 100 feet 5 inches. Will be completed and possession given on the 1st of February. Inquire of the owner, J. E. SARES, No. 84 West 49th-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

HARLEM PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A beautiful two-story attic and basement cottage house, with two lots, in the finest part of Harlem; very convenient to steamboat and cars. Apply on the premises, 119th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, A DWELLING and 8 lots; house 25x38, with side extension 15x26; well built and convenient. For particulars, apply of WM. M. TALLMAN, No. 51 Front-st., New-York, between 3 and 5 o'clock, P. M.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, the first-class, four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone house No. 58 West 48th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in good condition. Possession, if desired, April 1. Apply to CHAS. RUSTON, No. 192 Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSES, DESIRABLY located, some with early possession, for sale by D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

A printed list of property for sale in all parts of the city can be had on application.

100 FINE BUILDING LOTS AT BERGEN POINT, N. J.—Eligibly situated, 30 minutes from New-York; also, New-York and Brooklyn properties for sale by A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A WATER FRONT, IN BROOKlyn, of nearly 300 feet, with bulkhead the whole length; suitable for any manufacturing business, or for storage. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 32 Park-row, New-York.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEment brown stone front house and lot, on 39th-st., near 5th-av., in good order. For particulars and permits, apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—VALUABLE PROPERTY ON Greenwich-st. The substantial five-story building northwest corner, Nos. 438 and 440 Greenwich-st. and No. 50 Vestry-st.; would make a large hotel; terms easy. Apply to J. O. FOWLER, No. 96 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FIVE-STORY store in Warren-st., between Church-st. and West Broadway, subject to one year's lease; paying over 12 per cent. on the asking price. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.—Six thousand acres of land, handsome improvements, beautiful and healthy location, near river and railroads. For particulars refer soon to Messrs. WRIGHT, CARTER & CO., No. 62 Broadway.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE IN 128TH, 86th, 75th, 53d, 48th, 43d, 40th, 38th, 36th, 35th, 27th, 22d, 14th and 8th sts.; also, on 3d, Lexington, 4th, Madison, 5th and 7th avs. HOLDEN & MOORE, No. 645 7th-av., near 48th-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON THIRD-AV., FROM 133D to 138th-st., adapted for stores or mechanical purposes. 133d-st. and 138th-st. are each 100 feet in width. Apply to LEWIS B. BROWN, No. 58 Broadway, or at the office corner of 133d-st. and 3d-av.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON HARLEM RIVER, FOR commercial purposes, near the iron bridge on the Westchester side. For maps apply to LEWIS B. BROWN, No. 58 Broadway, or at the office corner of 133d-st. and 3d-av.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE LOT ON FRANKlin-st., near Broadway. Also, an extra sized lot on White-st., near Broadway. For particulars, &c., apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

$12,000 WILL PURCHASE ONE OF the best dairy farms in Orange County, 130 acres, including stock and crops; 30 cows, 80 tons of hay, &c., &c. M. DRURY, No. 14 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, TWO THREE-story brick houses on Harrison-st., near Hicks-st.; price $4,500 and $5,500; possession 1st May. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON 5TH-AV., WEST SIDE, NEAR 42d-st., an elegant four-story brown-stone house, 25x63, lot 25x102. JOHN S. KELSO, No. 39 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY RESIDENCE, WITH 81 acres of land; new buildings, fine river view, fruit, &c.; 30 miles from New-York. Mrs. J. D. WALDRON, Nyack, N. Y.

FOR SALE—"LINDENWALD," NEAR KINDERhook, Columbia County, N. Y., formerly the residence of the late President Martin Van Buren; about 220 acres of land. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF Broad and Bridge sts., about 150 feet frontage—4,867 square feet. JOHN S. KELSO, No. 39 Liberty-st.

SPLENDID TRACT OF WHEAT LAND for sale; 4,600 acres. For particulars apply to WRIGHT, CARTER & CO., No. 62 Broadway.

CONSIGNEE OF EIGHTY-SEVEN (87) casks oil, marked D. & Co., New-York, per bark Xanthe, from Aspinwall, will please call at office of Panama R. R. Co., No. 88 Wall-st., and attend to same, or it will be stored at his risk and expense.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JAN. 8, 1866.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Enlargement of the Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly Times.

The Largest and Cheapest Newspaper in the United States.

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Each number contains *eight* pages of *seven* columns each—or FIFTY-SIX columns in all—making it the largest newspaper in the United States.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 8, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, EAST LYNNE; or, THE ELOPEMENT. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Collier, J. G. Burnett, J. Nunan, E. Barry, J. W. Blaisdell, E. B. Holmes, Rendle, Nolan, &c., &c.; Misses Mary Wells, Maria Maeder, Carrie Burke, Everett, &c., &c., in the cast.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 8, commencing at 8 o'clock, LOVE'S SACRIFICE. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, John Gilbert, Charles Fisher, W. Holston, B. T. Ringgold, Norton, J. C. Williamson, Pope, Ward, Miss Madeline Henriques, Miss Ione Burke, Mrs. John Sefton and Miss Barrett.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 8, commencing at 8 o'clock, HAMLET. Characters by Edwin Booth, Mr. John Dyott, Mr. W. F. Burroughs, Mr. Humphrey Bland, Mr. W. H. Andrews, Mr. J. L. Donnelly, Miss Andrews, and others.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 8, commencing at 7 o'clock, BLUE LIGHTS; or, THE DEVIL'S HALL. EL HYDER and THE SOLDIER'S WIFE; or, THE BLEAK HILLS OF ERIN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 8, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, MONTE CRISTO: Characters by Messrs. E. L. Davenport, Morton, Hind, Garrison, Lewis, Stoddard, Selwyn, Rockwell, Scott, Stanley; Misses Eliza Newton, Louisa Myers and Kate Newton.

LUCY RUSHTON'S NEW-YORK THEATRE,
Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway,
THIS EVENING, Jan. 8, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THE HONEYMOON. Characters by Messrs. J. K. Mortimer, Mr. C. W. Clarke, Mr. W. A. Mestayer, Mr. W. S. Higgins, Mr. T. Placide, Mr. H. Pearson; Miss Lucy Rushton, Mrs. Mark Smith, Mrs. A. W. Young.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 8, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, SOLON SHINGLE. Characters by Messrs. John E. Owens, W. C. Forbes, J. W. Albaugh, F. J. Evans, H. L. Hinton, W. H. Hamblin, H. Jordan, J. D. Bilby, F. W. Williams, J. B. Carpenter, Wm. Beekman; Mrs. A. Hind, Miss Saidee Cole.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE,
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 8, commencing at 7¼ o'clock, THE RAG WOMAN AND HER DOGS, MARRIAGE AT ANY PRICE, and THE BOY WITH AUBURN HAIR.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS MORNING, Jan. 8, commencing at 11 o'clock, extra Circus performance. AFTERNOON at 1, and EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock, ORPHAN BOYS OF HUNGARY.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS AND HIPPOTHEATRON.
14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
THIS AFTERNOON, Jan. 8, MATINEE, commencing at 2½ o'clock. EVENING, at 8 o'clock, JAMES ROBINSON and a complete troupe of Equestrian and Gymnastic Performers.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 8, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, IOI ON PARLE FRANÇAIS, and BLACKEYED WILLIAM. Characters by N. Seymour and Dan Bryant.

AMERICAN THEATRE.
Broadway, between Howard and Grand sts.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 8, at 7¾, TIM O'BRYAN, THE IRISH EMIGRANT. Characters by the troupe. Ballet, songs, &c.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st., corner of Irving-place.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 8, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE BATEMAN CONCERTS.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE,
No. 201 Bowery.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 8, commencing at 7¼ o'clock, STEPHENS' ESCAPE; OR, ENGLISH RULE IN IRELAND.

BROOKLYN ATHENEUM,
Atlantic-st.
TUTHILL'S GRAND ILLUSTRATIVE TABLEAUX, ROGERS' STATUETTES OF THE WAR, and IRVING'S RIP VAN WINKLE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The temperature yesterday was something quite unusual for this city. Soon after midnight on Saturday the cold rapidly increased, and kept on increasing until a late hour last evening. We usually consider anywhere from 25 to 15 degrees above zero to be right smart Winter weather, but yesterday the mercury ran down as far as ten degrees below zero; the wind was high, and fearfuly cold, of course, and both day and night were bitterly frigid. We learn by our dispatches that it was not merely here but all over the North and West that the cold snap prevailed, various cities and towns reporting "below zero." At 1 o'clock this morning the cold was unabated; the wind was still boisterous; the sky was clear and of that blue-black color that betokens very low temperature; the moon was just half frozen over, and the luminous portion of her disc seemed to send out arrows of ice instead of rays; the ground and every exposed patch of water were changed to iron; the rivers began to choke with crude ice; car-drivers were trotting vigorously alongside their horses to keep their blood in action; coal dealers were rubbing their hands in anticipation of a rise; ice dealers were regretting the prospect of a full crop and low prices; the owners of skating ponds were standing on their heads with delight; and the poor—God help them!—were huddling into heaps in horrid hovels, to economize the little warmth left in their half-clad bodies. "The owl, for all his feathers, was a-cold."

A clerk in the employ of the Illinois Central Railroad at Chicago was arrested on the 4th inst. for robbing one of the company's safes of $1,800 in Government bonds. On being taken to the Central station he confessed to the officers, with tears, that he had taken the bonds, and that bad company and dissipation had been the cause of his ruin. He was in possession of a key to the outside doors of the safe, but not to the inner one; and one day seeing some jewelry placed in the inner safe, he thought it must be very valuable, and determined to secure it. By some means he succeeded in procuring a key to the inner door, and there found the $1,800 in 7.30 bonds, which he took instead of the jewelry, as being more safe and more easily converted into money.

The dead body of Mr. HENRY POND, a resident of Boston, and in affluent circumstances, was found on Saturday morning lying upon the floor of an old wooden building at Roxbury Point, with part of a handkerchief tied around his neck, and the remaining part affixed to a beam above, indicating that he had committed suicide by hanging, and subsequently the handkerchief parted, and the body fell upon the floor. Mr. POND was missed from his house on Tuesday last, and left behind him a letter which was found by his wife, and which contained some directions relative to the disposition of his property. Deceased was an elderly man, and no other cause than mental derangement can be assigned for the commission of the act.

The Freedmen's Schools in Louisiana have been suspended by order of Maj.-Gen. BAIRD, in command of the Department, on account of the giving out of the funds set aside for this purpose. Gen. BAIRD says in his order, that by the first of March the system of contracts prescribed for agricultural laborers will begin to yield a revenue, and it is expected that the schools in the country districts may then be re-established. In the cities and towns the mode of maintaining schools has not yet been so fully decided upon; but the vacation will be of the very shortest possible duration.

The Tallahassee *Floridian*, in describing the late inauguration of Gov. WALKER, says at the close of the inaugural the band of the Seventh Regulars struck up "Dixie," which electrified the audience and called forth repeated cheers. All felt its inspiring strains. Many among those who had periled their lives in defence of a cause now gone forever, wept as they remembered the toils, the suffering they had endured in vain, and their hopes forever blasted, which once animated them.

The woolen factory at Marcellus Falls, N. Y., owned and occupied by Mr. WILLIAM G. BRIGHT, was entirely destroyed by fire on Thursday evening, Jan. 4. Mr. BRIGHT had recently placed considerable new and valuable machinery in the building, all of which, together with most of the cloth and stock in the factory, were destroyed. The loss is estimated at about $20,000, on which Mr. BRIGHT has an insurance of $10,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Official notice has been given that applications will be made to the Legislature of the State of New-York, at its next session, to set off the towns of Shawangunk, Marlborough, Plattekill and Gardiner, in the County of Ulster, and the towns of Newburgh, New-Windsor, Cornwall, Montgomery and Crawford, in the County of Orange, into a new county, to be called the County of Highland.

An attempt was made at St. Louis, on the 4th inst., to get possession of the Adams' Express safe. About 2 o'clock in the morning, as the express-wagon was crossing the river, six men made an assault upon the driver, who being well-armed, and whipping up his horses, succeeded in escaping the clutches of the robbers. The safe contained a large amount of money.

Judge THOMAS B. MONROE, a prominent lawyer, legislator and politician of Kentucky, died on the 23d ult. at Pass Christian, Miss., at the age of 74 years. He was a great student, an accomplished writer and speaker, and an influential member of the Democratic party.

The citizens of Chicago propose to present to Gen. GRANT MAYER's picture, "The Consolation," now in that city. An appropriate design has been made for a superb frame, on which are to be inscribed the great actions in which the Lieutenant-General has taken part.

An effort is making by his friends to relieve Mr. CROSBY, of Chicago, from his embarrassments, so far that his opera house will be restored to his possession, and a liberal extension granted him to escape from his financial embarrassments.

The safe of the Adams Express Company, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, was robbed on Saturday night of money amounting to about $50,000.

It is reported that the Congressional Committee on the Death of President LINCOLN, intend to invite Mr. GEORGE BANCROFT, the historian, to deliver the oration on the occasion of the memorial services, Secretary STANTON having declined the honor.

The Detroit *Tribune* understands that the Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw Railroad has been taken in charge by the Michigan Central Company, they having guaranteed its bonds.

The first dispatch by the new telegraph line between New-Orleans and Galveston, Texas, by the way of Vicksburgh and Shreveport, was sent through on the 29th ult. to the New-Orleans *Times*.

The rebel Gen. LONGSTREET has become a commission merchant in New-Orleans.

The Powhatan Hotel, Richmond, Va., has reduced its charges from four to three dollars a day.

The first shad of the season on the Savannah River were taken on the 29th ult.

LOCAL NEWS.

The body of Dr. CUMMINGS lies in state at the Church of St. Stephens, in Twenty-eighth street. Thousands of people visited it during the day. The funeral services will be held to-day at 10½ o'clock A. M., when Dr. MCGLYNN will perform the mass and Father HECKER pronounce the sermon. The musical portion of the service will probably be of the most beautiful and excellent character.

The one hundredth anniversary of the establishment of the Methodist Church on this continent was celebrated yesterday. An able sermon, giving a history of the Church since its organization, was delivered at the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, by Rev. Dr. H. J. FOX.

JOSEPH HECHT, WM. FRANKLER, JACOB FICHS, CHAS. WITZCHEILING and a printer named BLOMEKE have been arrested on a charge of being engaged in the counterfeiting and sale of spurious cigar stamps They will be examined before Commissioner OSBORN on Tuesday next.

Mr. STEPHEN MASSETT (Jeemes Pipes) gave "Drifting About" before the "Press Club," in Philadelphia, on Friday last.

Mr. HENRY H. SCRANTON, Purser of the steamer *Zodiac*, will accept our acknowledgements for late Savannah papers.

There was a further decline of 1⅛ ₱ cent. on Gold on Saturday. The Railway speculation continued very active for the *Bear* account. Government Stocks quiet. Money easy at 6@7 ₱ cent.

General business was inactive on Saturday. Flour, Wheat, Corn, Pork, Lard and Dressed Hogs were cheaper. Cotton and Groceries steady. Freights quiet, with 592 vessels of all classes in port.

THE STAR OF EMPIRE.—The first Governor of the State of Colorado (the well-known Western Explorer, WILLIAM GILPIN) has lately sent in his message to the first State Legislature. It dilates upon the future glories of Colorado, and sets forth its resources in language which cannot be stigmatized as bald: "Thus within our State are condensed and blended in supreme variety and excellence, mines, agriculture, forests, rivers, a propitious atmosphere, adaptability to transportation, and a commanding geographical position." Gov. GILPIN beholds through the eye of faith two railways of supreme importance speedily traversing the State of Colorado, the Continental Railway, passing from sea to sea, bisecting the State east and west; branching from this, a longitudinal railway along the plateau, and pursuing the line of the Rio Bravo del Norte, thus affiliating the Coloradoians with the neighboring people of Mexico. From the capital of Colorado to the capital of Mexico is less than 2,000 miles; and this latter line, intermediate between the Cordillera level throughout, beneath a most propitious atmosphere, and of easy construction, will traverse successively all the great states and cities of Mexico. The railroads being thus built, the Governor swells out in the following style—showing the capital of Colorado to be the centre of the world:

> "Havng a highly developed and wealthy population of eight millions within the State of Colorado, there will be the convergent point of three great railways, coming from the cities of San Francisco, Mexico and New-York. Being on the straight line from Asia to Europe, and exactly equidistant between them, from hence will branch the connections with the people who inhabit the Southern prolongations of the American Continent. These railroads will consequently unite, by the shortest space, the whole population of the globe, and will become the lines of travel for the whole human race."

There is one danger, however, to be feared by the people of Colorado, the danger that the density of population there will soon be so great that the people will crush each other to death. That this peril is not purely imaginary may be seen by the following sentences:

> "The steady advance upon us of the progressive movements of population is remarkable. The broad column advancing from the east presses up to the Cordillera with a weight of thirty millions of people. Another column from the Pacific advances through California, Nevada and Utah. Through Montana comes a column from the North. The Mexican column, ascending from the South, enters upon the Parks and the Arkansas. Thus, *upon Colorado as a centre, four marching columns converge, perpetually increasing in number, force and energy, and perpetually condensing*. The aggregate population of North America, by which we are begirt, is fifty millions. Our State is fitted to receive, and is ample in area, for this confluent multitude. This short transit line, reaching the seas at San Francisco and New-York, prolongs itself to Asia on the one hand, Europe on the other."

We thought New-York City was in a bad way in the matter of crowding; but its sufferings, at the most, are slight to what must be those of Colorado when these things are realized. Gov. GILPIN, rather hastily, we should think, says that Colorado is fitted to receive the "confluent multitude" that is marching upon it in four columns from the four cardinal points of the compass; but we confess we would rather live on a house-top in New-York than attempt to live in Colorado after the four columns get there.

Popular Impulse and Our Foreign Relationships.

A meeting which, but for the unavoidable absence of Mr. MONTGOMERY BLAIR, we are assured, would have been a great success, was held in the Cooper Institute on Saturday evening.

The meeting, according to the handbills, was called "in view of the recent aggressions of Spain on our sister republic of Chili, and the continued assaults of France on the independence of Mexico." The persons attending the meeting were expected, "by their voice of sympathy and cheer," to encourage the defenders of American independence in Chili, Peru, and Mexico, and wherever else republican institutions are imperilled." These are all objects of vast scope, and but for the absence of certain public speakers, we are required to believe, they would have been discussed on Saturday with great force and conclusiveness.

There is no doctrine more easy of promulgation than that which asserts the desire of the American people to see republican institutions generally throughout the world abundantly prosperous. And we dare say that, but for the state of the weather a moderate amount of fire and enthusiasm might have been gotten up on the subject, even in the absence of the late Postmaster-General.

We are all desirous to see Chili, Peru and Mexico independent and well governed; and any number of resolutions to that effect might be passed, without a dissentient voice, at any number of meetings on either side of the Alleghanies. If there is any possible ground of dissent on such a subject, it would be that it is a work of supererogation to reaffirm an article of universal belief in so formal a manner.

The question, however, occurs to some of us, whether these sympathizing meetings are always meant solely to serve the *ostensible* object of their promoters; whether they are not in a measure the fruit and offspring of foreign agencies; and whether our American continental sympathies are not too often laid siege to, under a pretext which covers some sleight-of-hand in financiering with which we have nothing—or ought to have nothing—to do.

We do not say that this was the origin and motive of the Saturday meeting in behalf of the Southern republics. But it does so happen that, along with the report of that meeting, certain journals are induced to publish a special recommendation of certain foreign securities, of purely speculative value, which have been pushed into the market here. These securities depend far more upon the influences brought to bear upon opinion in this country, than upon any immediate or prospective value which they otherwise possess. And it is well that this fact, at least, should be known to those of our citizens who may be innocently made agents for floating foreign stocks that have no real basis of credit or property to keep them in the market.

In extending our sympathies as a republican community to Peru, Chili and Mexico, a decent regard to our own interests teaches us all that international affairs cannot be arranged on a basis of mere sentiment or poetic justice. What each independent State has primarily to consider—although the doctrine is extremely selfish—is what are its own special interests in the issue involved. In grave international complications, we Americans have not to consider what nations are republican and what other nations are monarchical in their systems of government. We have to deal with the hard fact of how these complications affect ourselves, and with that fact alone. It may so happen any day, that a quarrel between Spain and some South American republic shall arise, in which it is quite as much our interest to side with the former as with the latter.

If there were ten men—more or less—at the Cooper meeting who can tell us how and why our government should have sided, either actively or passively, with Peru, in the quarrel which led to the seizure of the Chincha Islands, we should like to hear their arguments. And if there is any one ready now to prove to an American audience that we must all raise an indignant shout against Spain because she asks redress from Chili for certain real or alleged grievances, we want the proof, before we are asked to shout ourselves hoarse in the cause of Chili or any other State. The first lesson, we take it, that an independent State has to learn is to be civil and respectful to its neighbors. The mere youth, or the physical weakness of a community, gives it no absolution for the neglect of this duty. Certainly it gives it no claim to the sympathies and hosannas of other States.

We do not say that either Peru or Chili were, for a moment, wrong in their quarrel with the mother country. But we do say that a public meeting in New-York, even inspired by the presence of Mr. MONTGOMERY BLAIR, is hardly in a position to show us that either of these republics were altogether in the right.

Our citizens have to remember that the Government of the United States has duties equally binding to perform toward friendly Powers, whether they are republican or monarchical. If we were to make it a rule, or if we were to give the world cause for believing it to be a rule, for our people to make common cause with a foreign State, *solely or mainly on the ground of its upholding a system of government similar to our own*, we should soon cease to exercise any moral influence whatever in the affairs of the world. We are surely concerned in seeing that we maintain such influence. And if so, we must cease to regulate our relations by the mere impulse of popular feeling, however generous may be the inspiration in which that feeling has its birth.

THE SINKING FUND.—By an ordinance of the Common Council of long standing, the Mayor, the Recorder, the Comptroller, the Chamberlain and the Chairmen of the Finance Committees of the two boards are denominated the "Commissioners of the Sinking Fund," and their duty is to hold and invest the stocks and surplus funds belonging to the city. The labors of the entire six men cannot reasonably occupy twenty-four hours in a year. They have no salary, the office being honorary, or at least so intended. Now, we should like to ask these honorable gentlemen the meaning of the following little resolution which passed safely through both Boards of the Common Council on the 28th ult.:

> "Resolution of Board of Aldermen, as follows:
> *Resolved*, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of each of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for the present year for the sum of $1,000, for services rendered; the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the appropriate account.
> Which was concurred in by the following vote:
> *Affirmative*—Councilmen Keenan, Healy, Robinson, Stacom, Hagerty, Koster, Kenney, Brinkman, Brady, Houghtalin, McGrath, Green, Smith, O'Callaghan, Russell, Joyce, Reilly, Fitzgerald, Cook—19.
> *Negative*—Councilmen Patterson, Leavy, Lent—3."

Observing that this was for the year 1865, we respectfully ask if Recorder (now Mayor) HOFFMAN, proposes to take this thousand dollars in addition to the six thousand which was his lawful salary? We trust he will set a good example by refusing it, and then, of course, all the others will pay back or refuse to receive their share, and so save six thousand dollars to the treasury. Such opportunities to prove a living zeal for economy and reform do not happen every day, and it is to be hoped that the parties interested will not fail to improve their precious chance.

The Wandering Diplomatists.

The managers of the telegraph are evidently anxious to prepare the public mind for something stupendous in the matter of reciprocity. Dispatch follows dispatch, bidding the busy world of Washington to prepare for the advent of notable diplomatists. The provinces are sending their great men, and the wires are worked sedulously in advance, that we may not be unmindful of their might or their mission. It is to be deplored that the precise character in which they come has not been stated with equal explicitness. Their names and their purpose have been heralded forth on the wings of the wind, but the exact *role* in which they are severally to electrify the crowd at Willard's and evoke wonder in the corridors of the Capitol, is cruelly enveloped in mystery. Come they as masters of the situation, or as mendicants pleading for charity?—as representatives of provinces proudly conscious of having fulfilled treaty obligations, or humble and conscience stricken under a sense of broken faith?—as negotiators at liberty to make and accept terms suited to the situation, or as *attachés* of Sir FREDERICK BRUCE, with provincial wants subordinate to imperial desires? We look in vain for enlightenment.

The provincial oracles render us no help in the dilemma. Their sounds are feeble, uncertain and inharmonious. They are prone to forget the weak points of their position, as the temper in which they argue the reciprocity question sufficiently proves. Take them at their own valuation, and no more self-reliant people, no more self-sustaining territory can be found under the sun. They, colonial Britons, dependent upon the United States? The bare suggestion is treason, punishable with penal servitude at least. And to show the world that they are not dependent, they have instituted a roving commission, whose members are somewhere in the tropics, trying to persuade West Indians, Mexicans and other highly civilized communities to give a preference to Canadian flour. Five minutes in Pearl-street would satisfy the commissioners of the futility of their errand, and the unfitness of Canadian flour for the tropical market; but in the interim the delusion is too pleasant to be discarded. Now and then, however, events occur which soften considerably the roar of the colonial lion. The temporary exaction of passports during the days of the raiders sufficed to show that, cut off from American travel, the provincial railroads would not earn enough to provide fuel for their locomotives. And the steps taken a few days ago to prevent the importation of cattle have thrown our neighbors into a state of consternation which ill accords with their everlasting boast of independence. Even yet they seem not to have fully worked out the problem.

If the exclusion of their cattle from the American market excites panic from one end of the province to the other, what will be the condition of affairs after the 17th of March, when the nice little arrangement called reciprocity will terminate altogether.

Perhaps the diplomatists whom the telegraph would fain make distinguished will permit us to offer a suggestion for their consideration. We counsel them before trying to coax Mr. MCCULLOCH, or cajole Congress, to consider that the tone which succeeds amidst the stumps of the remote Ottawa is hardly adapted to the seat of government of this republic. Let them not propose to parley on the supposition that Canada can live and prosper irrespective of commercial favor from the United States. That sort of thing may succeed where the family of Dundreary live and move and have their being, but it will not be effective at Washington. The case is there too well understood to admit of gammon. And the provincial agents will spare themselves some labor and ultimate mortification by a frank acknowledgment of the exigencies of their situation. There is no humiliation in telling the truth. And the truth in this connection may be set forth in a couple of sentences. The treaty now about to expire has been the source of the greater part of whatever progress and prosperity Canada has realized during the last ten years; and failure to obtain a renewal of reciprocity will plunge it back again into the slough of despondent poverty to which it was previously accustomed. For much that the province produces this country affords the only possible market; and to impose duties as the condition of admittance, will be to cut down the profits of the Canadian farmer and lumberer to a few degrees above the starving point. Other facts equally apparent may also be confessed without disadvantage. For example, the fact of dependence upon this country in regard to postal facilities at all times, and facilities in regard to travel and trade during half of the year, should be admitted at the outset. It might tend to restrain some vaporing and hold in check imperial self-sufficiency. The threat, in fashion at Ottawa, that if denied reciprocity on its own terms the province will reduce its tariff and so become a great smuggling *entrepot*, will probably not be repeated at Washington by agents who remember how quickly and effectually the United States could crush out any offensive effort of this kind upon its Northern frontier.

We may usefully submit another recommendation. It is that the provincial agents shall preface their petitions for a new treaty by an unreserved confession of dishonesty in relation to the treaty shortly to expire. It is not alleged that the province in whose service they are disregarded the mere letter of the bargain. But it is alleged, and truthfully alleged, that the spirit, which alone constitutes real reciprocity, was infringed again and again, sometimes under one pretext, sometimes under another. But always to the prejudice of this country. The series of changes in the provincial tariff from 1855 to 1859 afford an illustration with which Congress cannot but be familiar. The duty on molasses advanced from 16 to 30 per cent.; on boots and shoes from 12½ to 25; on cotton goods, iron goods, silks and woolens, from 12½ to 20; and so on through the list. True, these rates were somewhat reduced by the tariff of 1862, but we nevertheless retain the right to complain that after securing access to our market under the pretence of pursuing a liberal policy toward our manufactures, an exclusive policy was adopted, avowedly to keep our manfactured products out of the province. The letter of the treaty may not have precluded changes of tariff on either side, but certainly the spirit of the arrangement required, the maintenance of a policy "reciprocally beneficial and satisfactory;" and for the violation of this, the provincial agents must render an explanation, if not an account. The manner in which the new duties are levied adds infinitely to the weight of the charge of bad faith against Canada. It was not just to increase duties with the view of excluding American manufactures; it was grossly unjust so to arrange these increased duties as virtually to establish a differential system against us. This was done, however, when Canada decided to levy duties on the value of goods at the place of purchase; a change designed to build up the interests of Montreal and benefit the manufacturers and shippers of England, and the effect of which has been to deprive American importers and carriers of advantages they were entitled to under the treaty. In this instance we contend that the vital element of the treaty was destroyed by Canada, whose agents must prepare to encounter the indignation naturally aroused by so scandalous a violation of provincial faith, And when they fairly enter upon the business of confession and expiation, they ought not to pass over another form of discrimination against us, as evidenced in their canal tolls, which were arranged to foster the St. Lawrence route, and really have operated unjustly on American shipowners and forwarders.

One of the provincial agents has been at the confessional before, and some of his sayings will probably rise up in judgment against him at Washington. For, substantially, he has pleaded guilty to one of the most serious counts in the indictment against Canada. In a published report, dated March, 1860, Mr. GALT conceded that the extended application of the *ad valorem* principle, and the levying of duties upon the value of goods in the market where last bought, had benefitted the shipping interests of Great Britain. In the same document he declared that "any duty which has been placed on English goods is quite indemnified by the decreased cost at which our canals, railways and steamships enable them now to be delivered throughout the province;" and yet again, that "if the question were one of competition with Canadian manufacturers, the English exporter is quite as well off as before, *while as compared with the American his position is greatly improved*." More is not needed to sustain this portion of the case against Canada, as we have hastily stated it. Mr. GALT himself admits the fact of change in the direction of discrimination against the American importer.

We know the answer to these and kindred complaints, as it is printed for the edification of loyal Britons at home and abroad. In a report prepared in 1862, the Minister of Finance, who happens to be one of these wandering diplomatists, used this language: "The predecessor of the undersigned adopted the specific system, which was lately again changed, with the view, as stated, of encouraging direct importation, and British and colonial shipping and merchants—an object for which it is not considered necessary to offer either defence or apology to the United States." Brave words, Mr. Finance Ministsr, but scarcely suitable to the latitude of Washington.

If the theatre of the diplomatic effort were London or the backwoods of Canada, this vaunted indifference to the charges and complaints preferred by the United States might be tolerated, and even be applauded as preeminently loyal and patriotic. Inasmuch, however, as the effort is being transferred to Washington, it will be necessary to sing to a different tune. Mayhap Congress will say to these gentlemen: "You boast of your British connection; you avow a purpose to serve British interests at the expense of American; you deny the right of Americans to seek explanation or apology. Instead of appealing to us, then, for succor, address yourselves to Britain, and crave at her hands a continuance of the profit you have derived from this country." What will be the reply of the provincial agents? Will they mount the traditional lion and trot northward to Halifax, there to take passage in Britannia's craft? Or will they descend to the plain ground of fact, interpret diplomacy to signify straightforward dealing, instead of trickery and pretence, and candidly acknowledge that, while dependent on Britain for their governors and flag, they are dependent on the United States for their commercial advancement and prosperity?

ONLY GO!—The intelligent Paris correspondent of the London *Daily News* (Dec. 17) in mentioning that M. DROUYN D'LHUYS had been closeted with the Emperor at Compiègne several hours every day for a week, remarks: "I believe the Mexican question is approaching a solution, and that that solution will be the evacuation of the territory by the French army, the abdication of MAXIMILIAN, and yet no war between France and the United States." He puts the three following propositions as nearly beyond doubt:

> 1. That the (to France) unexpected suppression of the Southern rebellion has put an end to any projects which the Emperor may have conceived of patronizing the Latin race, as opposed to the Anglo-Saxon, on the American continent; and that, in conformity with the unmistakable wishes of his people, he desires nothing so much as to withdraw his army from Mexico, provided he can do so without any semblance of disgrace. 2. That the Emperor MAXIMILIAN is thoroughly convinced that he cannot keep his empire without the support of French bayonets; and 3. That the United States, though thoroughly resolved not permanently to endure a monarchical government on the American continent maintained by a European army, most sincerely desire not to go to war with France.

The writer speculates that the son of the Emperor ITURBIDE may possibly be put in the place of MAXIMILIAN, and that if but a few weeks of peaceable and orderly government could be obtained under the flag of a "native" prince named ITURBIDE, just while the French troops were embarking at Vera Cruz for France, appearances would be preserved; and whether the Iturbide dynasty lasted or not, the attempt to set him up would doubtless very well answer the purpose of his parent and guardian, beside launching in the world the present representative of a very transient monarchy with a new impetus. The proofs are accumulating that LOUIS NAPOLEON, as well as the rest of the French people, has reached the conviction, that a permanent French or foreign rule is impossible in Mexico. If he will only withdraw the invading army as soon as possible, and leave Mexico free to regulate its own institutions, we shall care little what pretext he puts forth for the act.

"New-Broadway."

Having an hour to spare, the other day, we turned over the brief minutes of the Common Council for some of the closing sessions of 1865. Much to our surprise we found that a grand new boulevard has been ordered to be made from the corner of Ann-street and Broadway to Fulton Ferry. Being slightly interested in the affairs of our own neighborhood, we endeavored to trace the history of this important improvement. We found that nobody had petitioned for it, and not a whisper was ever heard of it until the 26th of December, when a Mr. HAGGERTY offered a simple resolution in the Board of Councilmen, which read as follows:

> *Resolved*, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and he is hereby authorized and *directed* to take the necessary legal proceedings, *immediately upon the passage of this resolution*, for widening and extending Ann street and Fulton street, in accordance with the red lines and figures on the map thereto annexed, made by EDWARD BOYLE, City Surveyor, December 12, 1865, and which forms part of the resolution; said streets, when so opened and extended, to be known and designated as "New-Broadway."

This resolution was quietly laid over, and no one seemed to notice it. Two days afterward it came up in regular order, was read by title, or in the routine form, and adopted by a vote of 18 to 4. In two minutes it was presented to the Board of Aldermen, and promptly referred to the Committee on Streets. This committee does not seem to have reported at all, and two days afterward the "resolution from the Board of Councilmen" was hastily adopted by the Aldermen, by 9 yeas to 4 nays.

The widening of a street is usually a matter of some importance, and it is supposed that the parties immediately interested, who are to pay the heavy assessments that inevitably come, ought to be consulted, or at least ought to know what is proposed. Yet here we have a plan arranged, maps that nobody can get sight of drawn, and within the space of four days the whole goes through the Common Council and meets the approval of the Mayor. Not only has this haste marked the affair with suspicion, but its very form indicates something wrong. It is usual, in street-widening cases, to have, first, the petition of a majority of the neighboring property owners; this is referred to the Committee on Streets; the committee advertise for objections, if any there be, and hold frequent sessions to hear arguments on both sides; then after, it may be, three months' delay, they report in favor of the work, and attach to their report a regular ordinance, describing the thing to be done and the mode of doing it, Then the Supreme Court is asked to appoint commissioners of estimate and assessment; these commissioners hire a room from some City Hall shark, and employ a clerk at a fabulous salary, and six months afterward they adopt the plans and specifications of a surveyor, and go into court to have their little bills confirmed. Of course, the commissioners are usually men of straw, who know nothing and care nothing about the business, so that they get their liberal per diem allowance.

During all these formalities the people interested may get wind of the affair, and at least have the poor privilege of protesting. But here, within half a week, upon a mandatory resolution, the property-owners of this immediate section are taxed a quarter of a million for an "improvement" which is to say the least, of very questionable propriety. And so hot is the haste to clinch the matter that the Corporation Counsel is *ordered* to go at once into Court and have commissioners appointed.

We understand that the signing of this resolution was one of the last official acts of Mayor GUNTHER; and we believe that legal steps are being taken to shed light upon the affair. It would certainly be gratifying to those whose property is to be assessed to know to what influential and considerate friends they are indebted for the suddenly conferred luxury of paying for "New-Broadway."

The Daughters of Perdition.

We trust that every reader of the TIMES has carefully perused the report of the Police Commissioners. If any tax-earning and taxpaying citizen, who has thoroughly imbibed that document, does not dream fitfully of Sodom and Gomorrah, and involuntarily look for a summons to serve on a vigilance committee, he must be of most unimpressible composition. We gather from tradition very horrible ideas of the wickedness of the cities upon which the fire of Heaven came down, but Sodom, in all its infamy, was ages behind New-York in some of the lowest and most dangerous vices. The twelve hundred "daughters of perdition" who are dragging twelve thousand foolish young men to ruin, whose shameless dens obtrude upon the most important thoroughfares, who are the most conspicuous of afternoon promenaders in Broadway, and whose lasciviousness is hardly restrained in the broad light of day, are enough to blast the character of Paris itself. Of course, the reader will not expect us to characterize the *men* who own and manage such places; there is something in the business so inexpressibly loathsome that one shudders at the mere sight of the places, while the actual presence of one of these "proprietors" is contamination worse than Syrian leprosy. Yet, when honest people wonder why we do not suppress concert-saloons, they are coolly told that the law not only fails to punish, but indirectly protects them—that arrests are in vain, since immediate discharge almost always follows, and the mistaken policeman who undertakes to bring the keepers of such dens to account, is pretty sure to get a moral lecture from the Justice on meddling with "respectable citizens."

There is but one way to deal with these places, and one only. Statutes are of little avail; such rogues will break through or wriggle through any act that ingenuity can frame. Summary justice is the only remedy. Let the police have power to close instantly any place of this character, and give the owner no resource save a suit for damages or false arrest in a regular court. This may seem to be conferring arbitrary power; but that is just what we need. Complaints, indictments and formalities of ordinary law can never reach such offenders. They run their course, and perpetrate their thefts and robberies, and are away to new quarters, while the District-Attorney is dozing over his first complaint. Let the police be charged and commanded to close up all these dens and lock up their inhabitants, and their visitors, too, and within three months there will not be one of them left. But to do this we must have a legislative enactment of a broad character, conferring discretionary powers, and especially prohibiting police and civil justices and judges from interfering before a proper hearing can be had.

In dealing with human beings we certainly prefer to show due regard to legal rights and guarantees; but these saloon-keepers and their "daughters of perdition" are fiends who are garroting society, and there should be no more hesitation in dragging them to punishment than one would have in knocking down the foot-pad who is stealing his purse. They have no rights that honest people are bound to respect; they are outlaws by every code, human and divine, and should be hunted as Western settlers hunt wolves—to utter extermination.

The French Press and the President's Message.

The press of France has received the Message of President JOHNSON in quite as friendly a way as it was received by the press of England; and the President's treatment of the Franco-Mexican question is discussed in as conciliatory a spirit in Paris as his treatment of the Anglo-American question was discussed in England. Not merely Liberal journals, like the *Debats*, recognize the justice of the President's position, but Paris journals in general make the same recognition, as far as they may, considering the censorship. The *Debats* says that the message discusses the affairs of the day with a precision and clearness seldom found in similar documents emanating from European Governments, and argues that President JOHNSON's interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine has nothing, in itself, of a nature calculated to change the good relations of France with the United States. The *Siècle* says that the moderation of the United States in always refraining from any interference in the affairs of Europe gives us the right to demand from other countries a similar course toward ourselves; and that President JOHNSON's Monroe Doctrine is summed up in one single, very just and very legitimate principle—non-intervention. The *Epoque* says that President JOHNSON's words are not those of a man who wishes to satisfy rancorous feelings, and to win an easy popularity by flattering the evil instincts of national vanity; but the message is the "grave, reserved language of the authorized representative of a people averse to making any rash engagement, while resolved in no case to suffer any compromise of a liberty so nobly gained and so dearly preserved, and to which the citizens owe their happiness and their power." The *Constitutionnel* corrects certain misapprehensions circulated in France as to that part of the President's message relating to foreign policy; and does so in a friendly though cautious manner. The *Pays* remarks that the part played by France in Mexico has been but temporary, and is not of a nature which need conflict with the principles enunciated by President JOHNSON; further adding that "no one believes that France wishes either the conquest or the prolonged occupation of Mexico; that the task of France will cease as soon as it can leave behind a work accomplished and interests guaranteed." Considering the position of the press in Paris, there is a peculiar interest attached to these its utterances.

NEW BOOKS.

LIFE AND LETTERS OF FREDERICK W. ROBERTSON, M. A., Incumbent of Trinity Chapel, Brighton, 1847-53. Edited by STOPFORD A. BROOKE, M. A., 2 volumes post 8vo. Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS.

It is scarcely half-a-dozen years since the existence of FREDERICK W. ROBERTSON became first known in this country by the republication of a volume of sermons. The name awakened no associations, and little curiosity was felt as to its contents by a public apt to look upon sermons as the professional work of clergymen, in which the rest of the world have but little concern, out of the pulpit and the church. The volume, however, made its way; there was something about the style entirely different from the ordinary run of such discourses—a spirit deeply sympathising with the trials, the doubts, and the infirmities of man was discerned at work in them, distinguished by a manly simplicity of tone, a force of logic and a loving earnestness of appeal that denoted a combination of heart and mind, each of the very first order. Other volumes followed from the same source, each resting purely on its own merits. They were adopted by no powerful sect; they appealed to no dominant sentiment of the day, but the search they made was so deep that their influence is considered by good authorities to have leavened the whole mass of the pulpit eloquence of the country. The biography now before us is a key to this remarkable success, as the faithful picture of a true man, judiciously left to tell his own story as much as possible, through the medium of correspondence held together by a slight thread of narrative. The work irresistably reminds one of Dean STANLEY's *Life of Dr. Thos. Arnold*, and it is worthy to share the same shelf with that classic work. The interest of the book is purely intellectual; the incidents of Mr. ROBERTSON's life were few, and merely such as happen to most young clergymen in England who have no family connections to help them on to preferment. He was originally intended for the army by his father, a retired military officer, and the influences of this first pursuit were plainly visible in his after training for more serious studies. He passed through college without distinction—married shortly after entering the ministry, and filled a few minor professional charges before his settlement at Brighton, where he remained until his death, in 1853, of disease of the brain, at the early age of 27. His theological opinions in the outset of his life were of the evangelical school; these he abandoned after a severe mental struggle for a wider range of thought—working out, with characteristic independence, a system in some respects peculiar to himself that led to his being branded as "unsound" in doctrine, by those modern inquisitors, found in every communion, who want only the power to revive the old severities against all who venture to think for themselves. His personal influence was in consequence limited; but wherever he was known, there the weight and energy of his character made itself unmistakably felt. All agree that he possessed great oratorical power, placing him at the head of modern christian public speakers. A sense of duty, was perhaps, the most strongly marked of his mental characteristics.

The evils of life, the sorrows of the lonely, the hard working, the suffering, and the poor, the intellectual struggles and throes concealed by a mask of indifference, the hollowness of modern society, the restlessness and want of repose that

indicate the need of a deep basis for thought and action, were all acutely felt and deeply sympathized with by Mr. ROBERTSON. His conviction was firm and unwavering that a remedy existed for this and all similar ills. The manner in which he applied this remedy is the thing that distinguishes him from other divines. Never before were the power, the richness and the fullness of the doctrines of the Gospel, in their application to the daily walk and conversation of men, so brought out or so illustrated with the fire of poetry, the mastery of modern thought and learning, and the strength of reasoning, that irresistably carried every hearer along with it. He was devoured by zeal for the welfare of his fellow-men, and died a martyr to his exertions on their behalf. His private character was without a shade. "No cloud rests on our memory of him," says a friend. He was cast in a heroic mould, and displayed in his intercourse with his friends the grandeur of a perfectly simple and unaffected nature, utterly incapable of concealing or compromising a conviction of his mind, and always taking the most direct road to its object. The pulpit discourses that have won the admiration of members of every sect and denomination were poured out from the fullness of his daily ministrations to a congregation, as the world would rank it, of inferior order, and not prepared for great occasions or purposes of display. They will with the present volumes preserve the memory of one who, had he possessed the desire so to do, might have asserted his rank among the foremost men of the age in all that constitutes true greatness in its possessors.

HISTORY OF RATIONALISM; EMBRACING A SURVEY OF THE PRESENT STATE OF PROTESTANT THEOLOGY. By Rev. JOHN F. HURST, A.M. With an appendix of literature. 8vo. New-York: CHAS. SCRIBNER & Co.

The present work is one of several of the same class that the recent few years have produced. They all tend to show that the Anglo-Saxon intellect is at least awakening to the conviction that wars, battles, sieges and such gross material facts are not the only province of history. The prevailing currents of mental operations and impressions—of which all action is merely the outward form and expression—must be studied by those who would penetrate beneath the surface. Among these exercises of the mind most influential in their results, most momentous in their consequences, must be counted the religious convictions of succeeding ages, subject, as they are, to the agency of changes, modifications and disturbing forces. The history of the succession of events in the intellectual world as applied to the investigation of theology during an important portion of the world's career, from the age succeeding to the Reformation in Germany to our own day, it is the object of Mr. HURST's book to trace out and explain. The emancipation of the human mind from the pressure of authority, which took place at that period, was not to be confined within the limits where those who gave the impulse desired to restrict it. In proceeding from one extreme to the other it was natural that freedom should sometimes run riot. Its excesses gave birth to what our author understands by "Rationalism"—a tendency impossible to suppress—the source from whence the controversies, the religious enterprises, and the social manifestations of the age take much of their pervading shape and color. We do not find in the work before us an exact definition of Rationalism, but the author uses it as synonymous with infidelity, and would probably explain it as an improper and undue use of reason in a sphere where no good could result from its exercise, and where Revelation supplies fully and freely what with its utmost efforts Reason could never attain to. Commencing with Germany, Mr. HURST surveys in detail the progress of this tendency or predisposition in the various countries of Europe, and its effects on the philosophy, literature and popular theology of each, down to the latest developments arising from the work of STRAUSS in Germany, RENAN in France, THEODORE PARKER in the United States, and Dr. COLENSO and the writers of "Essays and Reviews" in England. The examination is conducted with competent learning, and a full acquaintance with the best authorities acquired during a residence in Europe of some duration, undertaken for purposes of study. From this cause the work displays a familiarity with continental sources of information rare in English works. Many things that it contains will therefore be new even to well-informed readers, as for example the two chapters on "Theology and Theological Schools in Holland, and the great controversy now pending between Orthodoxy and Rationalism" in that country. The information contained in them is not to be found elsewhere in an English dress. The whole work does credit to Mr. HURST's candor and spirit of fairness. Though he writes as the antagonist of Rationalism, he can admit the sincerity of its defenders and is able to recognize the soul of goodness often displayed by the champion of a cause that he must regard as belonging to "things evil." The work closes with a full bibliography of the literature of Rationalism, that at once shows how wide has been the range of the investigations of the author, and the means of following him in his researches to those who desire to examine for themselves. The title of the book suggests a companion with the lately published work by Mr. LECKEY, "History of the Spirit of Rationalism in Europe;" but then the works have scarcely a feature in common. Mr. LECKEY's object is to trace the *operation* of the spirit of Rationalism in the details of actual life, public and private. Mr. HURST goes deeper down, and searches out the *causes* of the changes and progressions that the other writer recognizes without attempting to account for. There is consequently much in each book that supplements the other, and the two may well be studied together with profit.

WINIFRED BERTRAM AND THE WORLD SHE LIVED IN. By the author of the "Schönberg-Cotta Family, &c. 12mo. New-York: M. W. DODD.

The praise of the author of *Schönberg-Cotta Family* is in all our households, and every new book from the same source only widens the number of her readers, and increases the admiration felt for the pure spirit of religion—the graceful narrative form, and the acquaintance with the mysteries of the human heart, displayed by the writer. *Winifred Bertram* is an English story. The scene is laid where the authoress is strongest—its interest arises from domestic incidents that all can sympathize with. Though developing with great power certain phases of religious life, there is nothing to deter any reader from the book. It possesses, in fact, charms for all and is certain to meet with universal acceptance.

MISS CAREW. A Novel. By AMELIA B. EDWARDS. Author of "Barbara's History." 8vo. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

Miss EDWARDS has been a prominent name among the band of authoresses to whom modern readers of fiction are under so many obligations. Her new book can scarcely, with correctness, be called "A Novel." *Miss Carew* is merely a slight framework that holds together a collection of independent stories, having no connection with each other, but all showing the facility of invention, the knowledge of the world acquired by travel and experience, and the pleasant, current style of composition, common to Miss EDWARDS' former books. Those who like a work of fiction without the entanglement of a complicated plot, will be just suited with *Miss Carew*.

PLYMOUTH PULPIT NOTES. A Collection of Memorable Passages from the Discourses of HENRY WARD BEECHER. By AUGUSTA MOORE. New edition, revised and enlarged. 12mo. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

Miss MOORE's book has already met with a very wide circulation, so it may be sufficient merely to announce the appearance of the present enlarged and revised edition. Those who are not already acquainted with the work will find it rich in the gems of thought, as well as in the ripened fruit of eloquence and the full-blown flowers of poetical oratory. The collection includes "the cream" of Mr. BEECHER's public discourses, sermons and addresses, down to the celebration of Fort Sumter and the exercises on the death of President LINCOLN.

SEA-SIDE STUDIES IN NATURAL HISTORY. By ELIZABETH C. AGASSIZ and ALEXANDER AGASSIZ. 8vo. Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS.

This beautifully printed volume cannot fail to exert a favorable influence on the study of nature among those who are "dwellers by the watery waste," and consequently able to pursue the investigations to which it is a guide and director. The book comprises as its subject the marine animals of Massachusetts Bay, of the class Radiata, including some of the most curious and interesting creations, strange in form and vivid in color, with whom, since the invention of the aquarium, a more intimate acquaintance has been made, as the star-fish, the sea urchins, the coral-building insects, &c., &c. The book is beautifully got up. The engravings are executed in a new style of intaglio wood-cutting, and illustrate the very peculiar subjects copied, in almost the only way in which it could be done without great expense. The text is as instructive as the plates are curious and ornamental. It is sufficient to say that it has been prepared in a great measure by the assistance of the notes, observations and explanations of Prof. L. AGASSIZ, by members of his own family.

The current number of the *American Journal of Science* is an exceedingly valuable one. It opens with an interesting paper by Prof. J. D. DANA, on the origin of prairies. Among the other subjects discussed are Experiments in Mechanical Polarity, by Mr. PLINEY E. CHASE; Nitrates of Iron, by J. E. ORDWAY; Notices of Earthquakes; Indications of a Northward Transportation of Drift Materials in the Lower Peninsula of Michigan, by Prof. WINCHELL, &c., &c. Also the usual scientific reviews and general summary.

The Messrs. WOODWARD publish, in one well-bound volume, the twelve numbers of the *Horticulturist* for 1865. It contains much matter of interest to the suburban resident, which is more accessible in the present form than in the monthly pamphlet issue.

Books Received.

HANS BRINKER, or The Silver Skates. A story of Life in Holland. By M. E. DODGE, author of the "Irvington Stories." Illustrated by F. O. C. DARLEY and THOMAS NAST. 12mo, pp. 347. JAMES O'KANE, New-York.

POEMS. By ROBERT BUCHANAN. 12mo, pp. 311. ROBERTS BROTHERS, Boston.

DAISY SWAIN, The Flower of Shenandoah. A Tale of the Rebellion. By JOHN M. DAGNALL. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 167. M. DAGNALL, Brooklyn.

THE MEDITERRANEAN ISLANDS: Sketches and Stories of their Scenery, Customs, History, Painters, &c. By M. G. SLEEPER. With illustrations. 12mo, pp. 277. GOULD & LINCOLN, Boston.

WINNING HIS WAY. By CHARLES CARLETON COFFIN. 16mo. pp. 258. TICKNOR & FIELDS, Boston.

WINIFRED BERTRAM and the World She Lived In. By the author of the "Schönberg-Cotta Family." 12mo. pp. 579. M. W. DOD, New-York.

A MANUAL OF CHEMISTRY, on the basis of Turner's Elements of Chemistry; containing, in a condensed form, all the most important facts and principles of the science. Seventh revised edition. By JOHN JOHNSTON, M.D. 12mo, pp. 528. CHARLES DESILVER, Philadelphia.

POEMS. By GAY H. NARAMORE. Second and enlarged edition. 16mo, pp. 198. CARLETON, New-York.

ZOE, or The Martel Papers; a Manuscript of the Conciergerie. 12mo, pp. 468. SHELDON & Co., New-York.

THE UNITED STATES LAW REGISTER for the year 1866; containing the names and places of residence of all Lawyers in the United States and Territories, &c., &c. By JOHN LIVINGSTON, of the New-York Bar. 8vo., pp. 300. Published by subscription, at No. 128 Broadway, New-York.

DICTIONARY OF THE NOTED NAMES OF FICTION, including, also, Familiar Pseudonyms, surnames bestowed on eminent men, and analogous popular appellations often referred to in literature and conversation. By WILLIAM A. WHEELER. 12mo, pp. 410. TICKNOR & FIELDS, Boston.

THE BOOK OF PERFUMES. By EUGENE RIMMEL. With above 100 illustrations, by BOURDELIN, THOMAS, &c. 12mo, pp. 264. CHAPMAN & HALL, London; R. W. JOHNSTON & Co., New York.

THE LIFE AND PUBLIC SERVICES OF SAMUEL ADAMS; being a Narrative of his Acts and Opinions, and of his agency in producing and forwarding the American Revolution. With Extracts from his Correspondence, State Papers and Political Essays. By WILLIAM V. WELLS. Three volumes, 8vo. With Portrait. LITTLE, BROWN & Co., Boston.

THE WORKS OF THE RIGHT HONORABLE EDMUND BURKE. Revised Edition. Vol. III. 16mo, pp. 563. LITTLE, BROWN & Co., Boston.

THE REBELLION RECORD, a Diary of American Events. Part LII. Illustrated. D. VAN NOSTRAND, New-York.

THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN, and the Trial of the Conspirators. Compiled and arranged by BENN. PITMAN, Recorder to the Commission. 8vo. pp. 421. MOORE, WILSTACH & BALDWIN, New-York.

THE NATIONAL QUARTERLY REVIEW, Edited by EDWIN J. SEARS. December, 1865. E. J. SEARS, New-York.

COMMON SENSE, a novel by the author of "Kate Kennedy," "Wonderous Strange," &c., 8vo. pp. 131. FREDERIC A. BRADY, New-York.

HULTON HOUSE AND ITS INMATES, by the author of the "Hen-Pecked Husband," &c. 8vo., pp. 168. FREDERIC A. BRADY, New-York.

VANITY FAIR, a Novel Without a Hero, by WILLIAM MAKEPEACE TACKERAY, with illustrations by the author. 3 vols., 12mo. HARPER & BROTHERS, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

The generally ample and sometimes superfluous area of the Academy of Music was taxed to its greatest capacity on Saturday evening, when the return of the Bateman concert troupe enabled Mlle. PAREPA, Mr. J. LEVY and Herr ROSA to be heard once more in that establishment. These excellent artists have just come back from a highly successful trip in the West and the East. It must have been gratifying to them to find that this not too faithful public remembered them, and reëchoed much of the enthusiasm of more demonstrative quarters.

Mlle. PAREPA's fine voice, however, displayed evident traces of fatigue. The cavatina from "Norma" was unsteadily given, and with a degree of effort which was ill rewarded by the result. In this piece the lady has excited the most lively applause, and we have no doubt has deserved it. We may, perhaps, on some future occasion, be able to add our mite to the general tribute. There is, however, no opportunity of doing so now. Mlle. PAREPA's remaining pieces were the "Nightingale's Trill," by GANZ; the "Alpenhorn," by PROCH, and the Scotch ballad of "Comin' Through the Rye." These *morceaux* are good enough in their way, and were hugely enjoyed, but they do not tempt criticism. It will suffice that Mdlle. PAREPA recovered her voice, and sang the trifles with effect—her best effort being an *encore* piece called "Five o'clock in the Morning."

Mr. J. LEVY, the cornet-player, was heard to unusual advantage. The fullness and quality of the tone which he produces from his instrument are indeed delightful, and his delivery of a melody is thoroughly vocal. Mr. LEVY's execution is both remarkable and peculiar. The extremes of his style were vigorously illustrated in the introduction to HARTMANN's "Alexis" solo, where the grandeur and freedom of his tone were surprisingly fine; and in the "Excelsior Polka," where Mr. LEVY's "tonguing" feats lend brilliancy and emphasis to a fair dance tune. The gentleman was warmly and deservedly applauded. He received two *encores* and played a couple of ballads.

Herr CARL ROSA has gained strength and *étan* in his travels, returning to us much riper as an artist than when he left. Both solos performed by him exhibited correct artistic feeling, good execution and tone.

Mr. S. B. MILLS was the solo-pianist, and played two *morceaux* with superb effect. The "Rakosy March" was *encored*, a just tribute to its exceeding brilliancy and the conscientious performance of Mr. MILLS, who has no superior as an interpreter of LISTZ's music. Mr. CARL ANSCHUTZ presided in the orchestra with his accustomed ability. It is always a pleasure to see this admirable musician with his *baton* in his hand. It is a guarantee that nothing will go wrong.

The second concert takes place to-night, when Mlle. PAREPA will sing four pieces. The programme is unusually varied, and it will undoubtedly attract another fashionable and crowded audience.

Mr. BOOTH's engagement at the Winter Garden has opened most auspiciously. The best "houses" in the city are attracted thither by the gentleman's fine rendering of *Hamlet*. We are glad to hear that this tragedy will in due time be withdrawn to make way for "Richelieu," the most elaborate and costly stage production of the age.

Mr. J. E. OWENS, the comedian, makes his *rentrée* at the Broadway Theatre to-night. He has procured a new version of the "People's Lawyer," in which the character of *Solon Shingle* is carefully preserved, while the other actors are relieved from their unhappy condition of comparative idiocy. A new play and an old friend will be presented to-night, and both will, we are sure, be received with a hearty welcome.

Miss KATE BATEMAN is now on her way to America, and will arrive here by the *Scotia*. The beautiful young tragedienne appears at Niblo's Garden on Monday next—resuming her fine personation of the Jewish maiden *Leah*, in the romantic drama of that name. Miss BATEMAN has always been a favorite of our public, and a hearty reception will certainly be extended to her on the occasion of her reappearance. The box office for the sale of seats opens this morning.

Miss LUCILLE WESTERN will bring her engagement to an end on Saturday evening—playing until then in "East Lynne."

Mr. WALLACK's new drama of "Henry Dunbar" is to be brought out on Wednesday next—the principal *rôle* being played by Mr. J. W. WALLACK. To-night, "Love's Sacrifice" will be repeated, and to-morrow, for the last time, "Lost in London."

At the Olympic Theatre, the grand spectacular drama of "Monte Cristo"—the scenic illusions in which are remarkable not only for their picturesqueness, but for the mechanical precision with which they are worked—is still the all-sufficient attraction. It is a splendid holiday piece, and will more than repay a visit.

The members of the new French company will give an operatic performance at the Academy of Music, on Wednesday evening next, when Mlle. NADDIE, Mlle. AYOSIO and MONS. ARMAND will make their respective *debuts* in "L'Eclair" and "Les Noces de Jeannette." The same bill will be given in Brooklyn on Tuesday night.

The announcements elsewhere are as follows: At Miss LUCY RUSHTON's Theatre the "Honeymoon" and "A Man Without a Head." At BARNUM's Museum there are performances dramatic and equestrian twice a day, in addition to three immense giants, three dwarfs, two Circassian girls, a snake-charmer, a fat woman, a living skeleton and other attractions too numerous to mention in anything except an advertisement. At the New-York Circus there is another change of programme, and here also two performances will be given daily. Mr. ROBINSON's remarkable act on the bare back of a steed is still a leading feature of the bill. At the New Bowery Theatre a drama will be brought out for the first time, called, "Blue Lights; or, the Devil's Hall." Two other attractive pieces are also on the bill. At FOX's Old Bowery Theatre Miss FANNY HERRING is still the "star," and will appear to-night in the "Rag Woman and Her Dogs." At the American Theatre, No. 444 Broadway, several new artists will make their *debuts* in a variety of sparkling and brilliant pieces. At BRYANT's the new vocalist, Mr. CHARLES HENRY, will sing several of his delightful ballads, and Mr. DAN BRYANT will make a stump speech. There are plenty of other things to enjoy at this excellent establishment.

The Fine Arts.

NEW STATUARY.—On Friday, Mr. WILLIAM WALCUTT threw open his studio, which has been closed for some weeks to the public, on the completion of a new work of very positive excellence. Mr. WALCUTT so distinguished himself by his magnificent statue of Commodore PERRY, erected at Cleveland, Ohio, that any public work of his cannot do otherwise than excite general curiosity. The work now completed is a statuette, worthy of the best bronze or marble, of Miss LACOSTE as *Virginia*, the Roman soldier's martyred daughter. The sculptor has taken this statuette from one of the situations in the new tragedy about to be produced, in which Miss LACOSTE will appear. It is in a scene of the fourth act where *Virginia*, who was about to be married, losing her affianced by treachery, is herself expecting to be sworn into slavery. She takes leave of her household gods, of her hearth, her "treasured chair," the sacred room devoted to her mother's memory, and to the bridal-dress, and ornaments with which she seems destined to part. She holds lightly in her right hand the bridal wreath, near to which has slid down upon the wrist the end of her mantle, depending from the back of the left shoulder. This piece of drapery is elaborately and delicately modeled, and is in harmony with the finish of the entire statue. The drapery of the robe, which is very long and caught up so as to form a tunic below the waist is equally full in its elaborateness and the richness of its folds, and above the waist and across the bust the same minuteness of detail has been observed. The figure itself is very beautiful. The lines are finely designed, and the whole form seems instinct with life and expression. The head is bent back, with an expression of pain on the face in harmony with the sentiment of the scene, and the left hand is raised before the breast, indicative of the depth of *Virginia's* emotion and sorrow. The head is beautifully modeled. The hair is turned off from the temples, and in the simplest manner is run into a braid at the back of the head, where a golden arrow confines it in a knot or ring. The portrait is perfect. Indeed, the whole statue is a faithful representation of the original, and reflects the highest credit upon American art.

MEXICO.

NEWS FROM CHIHUAHUA.

President Juarez Begins his Second Term—Gen. Regules made Commander-in-Chief of the Central Army—Mejia, Alvarez, Carvajal, and others made Major-Generals.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 7.

Official news from the City of Chihuahua up to Dec. 2 has been received here. President JUAREZ had entered upon his new term without any opposition with exception that one General made a protest against the extension of the term and went over to the French side. Gen. REGULES, a very successful officer, had been appointed General-in-Chief of the Central Army, in place of the lamented Gen. ARTEAGA, who was assassinated by order of MAXIMILIAN. Gens. Ignacio Mejia, Epelacio Nueta, Nicolas Regules, Diego Alvarez and Josef Carvajal had been promoted to be Major-Generals, for patriotic and meritorious services. An unfounded rumor prevailed at Chihuahua that the French would return to that place.

WRECK OF THE STEAMSHIP INDIAN RIVER.

No Lives Lost—Suffering of the Crew from Exposure in Open Boats.

The steamship *Zodiac*, which arrived at this port last evening from Savannah, brought on a portion of the crew of the steamship *Indian River*, which went ashore at the mouth of the Indian River. No lives lost. The crew comprised a colony of 60 odd men, in charge of Mr. THOMAS D. CAULDVIELD. They went out for the purpose of settling at that point, and putting up fish, turtles, &c., for Northern markets.

Mr. CAULDVIELD reports having experienced untold hardships — exposed in open boats up the river, and traveling over land through swamps at places up to their waists in mud and water. When they reached Enterprise they crossed the lake to Fort Reed, where they were kindly received, and every attention shown them by Lieut. ROGERS, who is commanding the fort.

THE WHALING FLEET.

List of Arrivals and Departures from the Port of Honolulu.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Jan. 6.

The following American whaleships arrived at Honolulu Nov. 16: *Taboga*, Capt. FISHER, from the Arctic Ocean, with 90 bbls. sperm and 1,000 bbls. whale oils and 12,000 lbs. bone; *California*, Capt. CLEVELAND, from the Arctic Ocean, with 900 bbls. whale oil and 19,000 lbs. bone; *Mt. Wollaston*, Capt. WILLIS, from the Arctic Ocean, with 1,000 bbls. whale oil and 12,000 lbs. bone. Nov. 18, *George Howland*, Capt. JONES, from the Arctic Ocean, with 1,100 bbls. whale oil and 18,000 lbs. bone.

The following sailed from Honolulu: Nov. 18, *California*, Capt. CLEVELAND, for a cruise and home; *Eliza Adams*, Capt. FISH, for a cruise; *Congress*, Capt. EASTON, for a cruise; Nov. 25, *Florida*, Capt. FORDHAM, for a cruise; Nov. 28, *Jireh Perry*, Capt. HALSEY, for a cruise; *Reindeer*, Capt. RAYNOR, for a cruise; *Josephine*, Capt. CHAPMAN, for a cruise; Dec. 2, *Oliver Crocker*, Capt. LADMAN, for a cruise. The American ship *Ceylon*, Capt. WOODS, sailed for New-Bedford Nov. 23.

From New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Jan. 6.

Cotton is dull and declining; sales, 2,500 bales; 49c.@50c. for Middling. Gold, 142½. Sterling Exchange, 52½.

The *Picayune* learns from a gentleman lately from the interior of the State that the freedmen positively refuse to make new contracts, go to work or leave the plantations.

This is their reply to the owners of several large plantations, where the freedmen were comfortably located and where it was thought they were entirely contented. They were respectful and peaceful. They allege, as a reason, that they expect a new proclamation that will materially benefit their condition.

The river continues to rise.

Fire in Rutland, Vermont.

RUTLAND, VT., Sunday, Jan. 7.

A fire broke out last night in C. F. RICHARDSON's livery stable, adjacent to the Rutland *Herald* building. The horses, carriages and sleighs were saved, but the building was consumed. The *Herald* building and surrounding buildings were not injured. Loss $30,000, insured in the North American office.

The thermometer stood this morning twenty degrees below zero.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 7.

THE COMMITTEE ON RECONSTRUCTION.

The Joint Committee on Reconstruction held their first meeting yesterday morning, in one of the Senate committee rooms, and organized by the election of Senator FESSENDEN, who is Chairman of the Senate branch of the committee, as Chairman of deliberations of the Joint Committee. It is understood that no business was done beyond the organization of the committee, as the attendance was not full, and an adjournment was had until Tuesday next.

THE TRIBE OF THE SIX NATIONS AND THEIR KANSAS RESERVATIONS.

A petition is now pending before the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Judge D. N. COOLEY, from the New-York Indians, in regard to their Kansas reservation. The first treaty liquidated all the rights of these Indians, and reserved to them 500,000 acres of land at Green Bay, Wisconsin. They were to remove within three years. A portion of them did remove. These lands became very valuable. Large emigration West made it desirable to extinguish the Indian title, and make them part of the public domain. In 1838 a treaty was made, by which the New-York Indians ceded all their interest in the Wisconsin reservation, and, in consideration thereof, the United States cede to them the Kansas lands, the Indians to forfeit all interest in the lands if they do not accept and agree to remove to the country set apart for their new home within five years, or such other time as the President may from time to time appoint. It was also provided that $400,000 should be appropriated to aid in the removal. The Indians claim that this appropriation was never made, and no notice to remove was ever given; and they argue that as a mere legal proposition no forfeiture of their title has happened, and that by a subsequent treaty the time of removal is extended, and all forfeiture waived, if any had in fact happened. And further, that the department, in several instances in effect, recognized the claim and title of the New-York Indians. During the first session of the Thirty-sixth Congress, however, it is claimed that JACOB THOMPSON, the then Secretary of the Interior, for political ends, sought to appropriate these Kansas lands to the use of the government, and a bill was accordingly introduced in the Senate, forfeiting the title to the United States. The bill failed. The Secretary, THOMPSON, afterward, without authority of law, as is alleged, and without notice to the Indians, surveyed this reserve, and made it a part of the public domain, subject to private entry; and one-third to one-half of this reservation has been sold and patented by the United States at $10 per acre. Last Winter the New-York Indians made application for the appointment of a commissioner to negotiate a settlement of their claim for indemnity, and upon a memorial from the Representatives in Congress from New-York, a commissioner was appointed. The Indians now insist that this claim should be promptly adjusted on a fair, just and liberal basis. The petitioners also aver that the United States have realized a large sum of money from sales of the Wisconsin reservation, a portion of it having been sold for $10 per acre, and the avails have been in the Treasury for twenty years. The question now under consideration by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs is, whether—a previous Secretary (THOMPSON) having decided that the Kansas lands belong to the government, and these lands having been brought into the market—the present Secretary is not precluded from action in the premises, and whether, therefore, the claimants must not seek their remedy before Congress. In the meantime it is represented that a person claiming to be the agent of one of the Nations included in this Reservation, is in New-York, endeavoring to sell the interest and title of his tribe to the lands in question.

RATIONS TO THE DESTITUTE IN ALABAMA.

Gen. SWAYNE, Commissioner of Freedmen for Alabama, writes that he succeeds in limiting the issue of subsistence to destitute persons of all classes in his District to about 15,000 rations per day. The State Commissioner, appointed by the Legislature for that purpose, reported destitute the number of 130,000, white persons alone.

INFORMATION FROM THE SOUTH.

It is probable that the proposition to send a subcommittee to the various Southern States to obtain facts and information, will be reported at an early day. It will meet with strong opposition in the House on the ground that all the information necessary is already at hand, or speedily accessible through the records of the Freedmen's Bureau, the Bureau of Military Justice and other branches of the War Department, not to say anything of the able reports already submitted on the subject, and the very full and impartial accounts of the condition of the South as given by the leading journals of the country from their able special correspondents. Beside, the appointment of such a committee would involve further and needless delay.

NO MORE WHITE TROOPS IN VIRGINIA.

The last order of the War Department, mustering out volunteer troops, relieves Virginia of all white volunteer troops and officers,

RESIGNATION OF MR. HANSCOM.

W. HANSCOM, United States Naval Constructor and builder of the *Monadnock* and other celebrated vessels of war, has sent his resignation to the Secretary of the Navy, and the same was accepted yesterday.

THE MEMORIAL TO PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

Mr. STANTON has notified the Select Committee of Congress on the death of President LINCOLN, that he will be unable to accept the invitation to deliver the oration before Congress on the occasion of the memorial services. It is stated that several members of the committee originally favored and intended to present the name of GEORGE BANCROFT, the eminent historian, and that now he will be invited to take the place of Mr. STANTON.

WORK OF THE OHIO STATE AGENCY.

During the year just closed, the Ohio State Agency in this city, under the superintendence of JAMES C. WETMORE, Esq., has collected at the Paymaster-General's and at the United States Treasury, for individual Ohio officers and soldiers discharged the service, and for soldiers' families and citizens of Ohio, and remitted free of cost to them, $965,862 80.

INDIAN DELEGATIONS.

At noon, yesterday, the representatives of four tribes of Indians, the Shawnees, Sac, Fox and Iowas, were received by the President in the Library Room of the Executive Mansion. The Indians, including their interpreters, numbered sixteen. They were severally introduced to Mr. JOHNSON by Judge COOLEY, Commissioner of Indian Affairs. They called upon their Great Father, they said, to pay their respects, and give assurances of their loyalty and good feeling. The President informed them that he was glad to see them, and they might take to their people his assurance that the government would act with them in good faith, and carry out all its obligations to their several Nations. In response each of the sturdy Chiefs gave the President's hand a convulsive jerk, accompanied by a guttural grunt, which, according to the interpreter, means "I am glad." They were not apparently much affected toward the furniture and surroundings of the White House, looking upon the whole thing with evident contempt until they espied a chair in the library, made up principally of the skin, head and bones of a huge deer, and heretofore presented to the President by SETH KINMAN. The Indians took to this curiosity with great satisfaction.

RESPECTFULLY REFUSED.

A. O. P. NICHOLSON, former Senator in Congress from Tennessee, having made application for his compensation between the time he left the Senate in 1861 to the period of his expulsion, his petition has been refused by the Secretary of the Senate.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

The Navy Department has ordered a board to meet at the New-York Navy-yard on the 7th of February for the examination of applicants for the office of Assistant Naval Constructor in the naval service. The board is composed of Naval Constructors S. M. POOK, B. D. DELANO and EDWARD HABTT.

SOUTHERN LIGHTHOUSES.

It will require $2,000,000 to reëstablish the lighthouses on the Southern coast destroyed by the rebels.

SMUGGLING ABANDONED.

Advices received by the Acting Commissioner of Customs represent that the smuggling business has been to a great extent abandoned.

HUNTING FOR PLACES.

During last week over four hundred applications for clerical appointments were received at the Treasury.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

The Reassembling of Congress—Polygamy and the Monroe Doctrine—The Last News from the Rio Grande—Prospects of the Freedmen's Bureau—A Demoralized General in Texas.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 5, 1866.

Neither House of Congress to-day had a quorum, and no business was done beyond the introduction of certain bills and resolutions. The political effervescence of the members, which always finds vent in "buncombe" resolutions at the beginning of the session, has not yet subsided; and, consequently, now that slavery is an unsavory carcass, poor Polygamy and the everlasting Monroe Doctrine "catch it" day after day. These resolutions are read, of course, get on to the journal, perhaps appear in full in the newspapers, and then go to the appropriate committees, which is very much like making cigar-lights of them, for they are seldom or never heard of afterward, and the end is "smoke."

But while our Solons here are talking about the Monroe Doctrine, and printing furious resolves, down on the Rio Grande there seems to be some "smoke" which smells of powder—or soon will. The dispatches of to-day, which came from that inevitable Brownsville correspondent of the New-Orleans *Times*, and must therefore be taken *cum grano salis*, announces the arrival of Col. R. CLAY CRAWFORD, with a commission as General in the Mexican army and "authority to recruit a division." That's practical business and means something, if true—which it may be or not. It depends very much on how often the aforesaid correspondent has been "seen" by CRAWFORD, and the quality and quantity of the aforesaid CRAWFORD's whisky. But of Colonel, or now, rather, Gen. CRAWFORD—since his command must certainly be equal to a regiment of veteran reserves—let me say that he quite likely means business, and his antecedents do not place him in the catalogue of adventurers. He hails from the State of Tennessee, has seen service in the Union army as Colonel of the First Tennessee Artillery, which regiment was formed when President JOHNSON was Military Governor of that State, and to whom "General" CRAWFORD is well known. Secretary SEWARD *may* have business down there, but it looks more like business for a Secretary of *War*.

The necessity for enlarging the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau becomes every day more apparent, and every day brings with it the evidence that it is the only necessary, and, at the same time, the best and most practicable protection to the freedmen in their present condition. Because of the very magnitude of the subject with which it deals, it is not possible to avert some abuses, but as the working of the bureau progresses, these are ascertained and corrected, and it becomes the only power that can exert at the same time a military and a civil jurisdiction, and operate, therefore, as a check upon the social and political prejudices of the whites, and the indolent and vicious tendencies of the blacks. The management of the bureau in some of the Southern States, especially in Alabama, has been the only means by which fair legislation toward freedmen has even been *extorted* from the Legislature of that State. Gen. SWAYNE, the assistant commissioner of that State, informed the authorities, in effect, that it the Legislature did not pass laws which would protect the freedmen in their civil rights, his courts must exercise that privilege until they did. And it is now quite probable that the Legislature will pass laws which will, in all matters affecting civil rights, treat all persons alike, without regard to color.

An evening paper here and several journals elsewhere have recently published a statement in regard to the demoralized conduct of a prominent official, now in Texas, "who served with distinction under SHERIDAN in the valley." No names are mentioned, and all the officers who served gallantly with SHERIDAN in the valley suffer thereby from implication. It is therefore proper to state that the charges are drunkenness, demoralization and disloyal and treasonable language uttered while drunk; that the charges are signed by thirty-five officers serving under Gen. SHERIDAN; that they are now in the hands of the Chairman of the Military Committee of the Senate, with a view to defeat the confirmation of the said General officer's promotion, and that the name of the said officer is Major-Gen. MERRITT. CYMON.

HEAVY ROBBERY.

The Safes of the Adams' Express Company on the New-Haven Railroad Plundered of Fifty Thousand Dollars.

BOSTON, Sunday, Jan. 7.

The safe of ADAMS' Express Company was opened last night on the train between New-York and New Haven, and robbed of a large sum of money. We have no particulars.

NOTICE BY THE AGENT OF THE COMPANY.

NEW-HAVEN, Jan. 7.

To the Agent of the Associated Press:

The safes of the Adams Express Company en route from New-York to Boston, on Saturday night, Jan. 6, were rifled of all their contents, with the exception of two parcels, which the thieves in their hurry overlooked. The extent of the loss has not yet been ascertained, but is supposed to be not less than half a million of dollars in money and bonds.

H. SANFORD, Superintendent Adams Express.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

NEW HAVEN, Sunday, Jan. 7.

The value of the amount stolen from the iron car of the Adams Express Company on the Boston mail train on Saturday night was, as near as can be ascertained at present, about $50,000. The car was probably entered while at the depot in New-York. The thieves pried off the lock on one door of the car, also the locks to two of ADAMS & Co.'s safes. Eighty thousand dollars in greenbacks and sixty thousand dollars in government notes were left by the thieves on the floor of the car. They got out with their plunder at Coscob Bridge.

Officials of the company are here investigating matters. The robbery was not discovered until the arrival of the train at this city.

Nashville Cotton Product.

NASHVILLE, Sunday, Jan. 7.

Cotton steady at 42c. for Middling. There is a better feeling, though there is no improvement in quotations. There is more demand to-day.

The river is still falling; the water on the shoals is eight feet deep.

Movements of Ocean Steamers—No Signs of the Canada.

HALIFAX, Sunday, Jan. 7—10 P. M.

There are no signs of the steamer *Canada*.

PORTLAND, Sunday, Jan. 7.

The *Peruvian* sailed for Liverpool at 2 o'clock this morning.

Baltimore and Liverpool.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Jan. 7.

The steamer *Somerset*, of the regular line, sailed for Liverpool yesterday with a large and very valuable cargo.

From the Polylingual Journal.

We referred in a former issue to the great improvement in setting artificial teeth, introduced by one of our most distinguished dentists, Dr. M. LEVETT, No. 777 Broadway. It is described as much more comfortable and serviceable than the usual plate. We have had an opportunity of seeing it tried for some months, and recommend it with great pleasure as a most valuable invention.—*Advertisement.*

Marvin's New Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Silver Plate Safes. Highly ornamental, and warranted perfectly dry. Also a large assortment of Bankers' and Merchants' Safes. MARVIN & CO., 265 Broadway, and 721 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

The Best House in New-York can be protected with the Burglar Alarm Telegraph. Applied invisibly and without damage. Every window and door protected. Never fails. E. HOLMES, No. 198 Broadway.

Bricks.—30,000 bricks are made per day by the NATIONAL BRICK MACHINE, which is the most wonderful machine of the age. A. REQUA, General Agent, No. 130 Broadway, New-York.

Trusses, &c.—"WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS," the best in the world for curing Rupture—no pressure on the back; light, clean and easy; superior supporters and Braces. GREGORY & CO., 600 Broadway.

Pyle's O. K. Soap—the People's Friend—For laundry, bathing and toilet use, becomes extremely hard and unlable to waste. Sold by grocers everywhere. Depot, No. 330 Washington-st.

Trusses, Abdomen Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee Caps and Anklets, Crutches and Suspensory Bandages. A lady attendant. MARSH BROS., No. 542 Broadway.

Ericsson's Caloric Engines, for Pumping and all light work unequaled. 164 Duane-st., N. Y.

Metcalf's Great Rheumatic Remedy, wholesale depot No. 151 Grand-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

Howe Sewing Machine Company.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., President, 639 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Children Teething.

The mother finds a faithful friend in Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It is perfectly reliable and harmless. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, relieves griping in the bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums and reduces inflammation. By giving relief and health to the child, it comforts and rests the mother.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated **Toil

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BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND FOR
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
ALL ISSUES OF
UNITED STATES STOCKS,
INCLUDING
6 PER CENT. BONDS OF 1881.
6 PER CENT. 5-20 BONDS OF 1862.
6 PER CENT. 5-20 BONDS OF 1864.
6 PER CENT. 5-20 BONDS OF 1865.
5 PER CENT. 10-40 BONDS.
7 3-10 PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES, 1ST, 2D AND 3D SERIES.
6 PER CENT. CURRENCY CERTIFICATES.

ORDERS from BANKS and BANKERS, for the PURCHASE and SALE of Government Stocks executed ON FAVORABLE TERMS and with DISPATCH. Also for all securities dealt in at the Stock Exchange.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES OF 1864 BOUGHT and SOLD. VERMILYE & CO.

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UNITED STATES SECURITIES PURCHASED AND FOR SALE.
All kinds on hand, ready for instant delivery, at the lowest market price.
DEPOSITS IN CURRENCY AND GOLD RECEIVED.
Accounts of banks, bankers and individuals solicited.
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL DAILY BALANCES
which may be checked for without notice.
Collections made promptly on all points.
Orders for stocks, bonds and gold executed on commission.
Gold for payment of duties for sale in sums to suit.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,
All denominations of 7 3-10 notes on hand for immediate delivery.
Gold, Government Securities, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

THOMPSON & CORNING,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 48 Wall-st., New-York.
Government securities, stocks, bonds and gold bought and sold on commission.
CHARLES G. THOMPSON. EDWIN CORNING,
Member of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.

MANGAM & TALBERT,
BANKERS,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS.
BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES, SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

NORWOOD & LOCKWOOD,
BROKERS
IN
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 17 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.
A. G. NORWOOD, of the N. Y. Stock Exchange. JNO. F. LOCKWOOD, late of Buffalo.

HART & PURCELL, New-York. C. W. PURCELL & Co., Richmond, Va.
HART & PURCELL,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
No. 74 Broadway, and No. 9 New-st.,
Buy and sell government and other securities on commission, negotiate loans, make collections in all parts of the United States and Canada.
Deposits in gold and currency received, and interest allowed on daily balances.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD—Coupons of First Mortgage Bonds;
JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD—Coupons of First Mortgage Bonds;
DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD—Coupons of First Mortgage Bonds;
DUBUQUE SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD—Coupons of First Mortgage Preferred Bonds;
DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD—Coupons; and
DETROIT AND PONTIAC RAILROAD—Coupons due Jan. 1, 1866,
Will be paid at our office, No. 59 Exchange-place, New-York, on the 2d day of January, less government tax.
M. K. JESUP & CO.

WESTERN UNION, UNITED STATES, RUSSIAN EXTENSION, INSULATED LINES, AMERICAN, } TELEGRAPH STOCKS FOR SALE.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., NATIONAL, AMERICAN, UNITED STATES, ADAMS, } EXPRESS STOCKS FOR SALE.
NATIONAL BANKERS'.
Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st., dealer in Telegraph and Express Stocks, and all description of securities not sold at the Stock Exchanges.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1866.
JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1866.—THE Board of Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of Five per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and of Four per cent. on deposits over $500, free from government tax, be allowed to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 15. All interest not drawn will draw interest from Jan. 1 as principal.
B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, JAMES BRYCE, } Secretaries.

OFFICE OF THE DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY AND BATTERY RAILROAD CO., 14th-st., between Avenues A and B, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1865.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of the Company, and for Inspectors for the next ensuing election, will be held at this office, on the 8th day of January proximo.
Polls open between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
A. B. HODGES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF TARSHISH SILVER MINING COMPANY, No. 80 BROADWAY, Dec. 27, 1865.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of Trustees, will be held at the office of the company on MONDAY, Jan. 8, from 12 to 1 P. M.
ALFRED A. POST, Secretary.

MILL CREEK OIL COMPANY, No. 77 Cedar-st.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company for the election of Trustees and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, Jan. 9 next, from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.
W. B. HOYT, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
JAMES L. WORTH, Cashier.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1866.
AN ELECTION OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank, and also of Inspectors of Election, will be held on the second TUESDAY of this month, at the banking-house of this bank. The poll will open at 12 M., and close at 1 P. M. JAMES BUELL, President.

SEVENTH WARD NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1865.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at its banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1866, from 1 until 2 o'clock P. M. G. MONTAGUE, Cashier.

A MEETING FOR THE ELECTION OF Trustees of the Rock Bottom Oil Company for the ensuing year, and three inspectors, will be held at the office of the company, No. 20 Cliff-st., (up stairs,) on TUESDAY, Jan. 16, 1866, from 12 M. to 2 P. M.
WM. H. WALBRIDGE, Secretary.
JAN. 3, 1866.

OFFICE OF THE KENTUCKY BOURBON CO., No. 80 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1865.
A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company for the election of directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at the office, No. 80 Broadway, New-York, on Monday, Jan. 8, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M. C. H. SANBORN, President.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK SILVER MINING COMPANY, No. 80 BROADWAY, Jan. 5, 1866.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this company for the election of trustees, will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, the 16th inst., from 12 to 1 P. M.
S. R. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

AN ELECTION OF TRUSTEES OF THE Mendenhall Oil and Mining Company will be held at their office, No. 1,261 Broadway, Jan. 9, 1866, from 11 A. M. to 6 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board of Trustees.
HARVEY BAKER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK COUNTY NATIONAL BANK, Jan. 2, 1866.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTors of this bank will be held on TUESDAY, the 9th inst., between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock.
J. G. OGDEN, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1865.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January next, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M. N. GILBERT, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1865.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this association will be held at the banking-room, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the board.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the UNION TRUST COMPANY, of New-York, will be held at the office of the company, No. 73 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 16th day of January, 1866, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., for the election of ten Trustees, to supply the place of those whose terms of office then expire.
W. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.
Dated Jan. 4, 1866.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1865.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held on TUESDAY, January 9, 1866, from 12 M. to 2 P. M.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

AN ELECTION FOR SEVEN TRUSTEES for the PHELPS AND GILLMORE GOLD MINING COMPANY will be held at their office, Nos. 23 and 25 Nassau-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 10, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed from the 8th to the 10th of January.
W. H. STURDEVANT, Acting Secretary.

CAUTION.—A CHECK, DATED NOV. 16, 1865, signed by Charles Amory, Treasurer, for two thousand dollars, ($2,000,) in favor of Esther S. Green, on the Central National Bank, New-York, having been lost or stolen from the mail, payment of the same has been stopped. All persons are cautioned against negotiating said check.—BOSTON, Jan. 1, 1866.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE FOR 100 SHARES QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY, No. 4,134, in the name of Isaac H. Reed. Notice is hereby given that cause must be shown why a new certificate should not be issued therefor.
GEO. W. RYERSON, Janney Court.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 4 first floor over Park Bank

FINANCIAL.

EWELL & CLARKE,
(SUCCESSORS TO STEDMAN, EWELL & CO.,)
BANKERS & BROKERS,
No. 57 Exchange-place and No. 19 Broad-st.,
NEW-YORK.
Prompt attention given to the purchase and sale on commission of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD BONDS, RAILROAD and PETROLEUM STOCKS.
Mail and telegraphic orders executed with dispatch.
Interest allowed on deposits.

HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,
DEALERS IN
U. S. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 3 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL
U. S. 6 PER CENT. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
U. S. 5 PER CENT. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES,
AND ALL CLASSES OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.
ALSO, QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
ORDERS FROM BANKS AND BANKERS EXECUTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS.
MARCH, MAY AND NOVEMBER
Coupons Cashed in Gold.
Gold in any amount under $5,000 bought and sold over the counter at market rates, and orders for a larger amount executed in the Gold Exchange by one of the firm.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD
STATE AID BONDS.
Interest at the rate of
SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM, IN GOLD,
Payable semi-annually,
Guaranteed and paid by the
STATE OF CALIFORNIA.
The bonds are secured by a mortgage on 160 miles of road, from Sacramento to the California State line, forming part of the GREAT PACIFIC RAILROAD ROUTE, ADOPTED and AIDED by the UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT. They are further secured by a SINKING FUND of $50,000 PER ANNUM, reserved from the earnings of the road, and PLEDGED FOR THEIR REDEMPTION. They are a first-class security in every respect, and a limited amount will be offered upon terms which render them a VERY ATTRACTIVE and DESIRABLE INVESTMENT. For further particulars inquire at our office, No. 5 Nassau-st.
FISK & HATCH, BANKERS.

CORN EXCHANGE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 157 BROADWAY.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION HELD on the 1st inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors:

J. D. SPARKMAN,	WM. MILLER,
DAVID DOWS,	EBEN SUTTON,
J. H. HERRICK,	FRED'K MEAD,
M. W. HAMILTON,	RALPH MEAD,
WM. K. BELCHER,	E. B. LIVERMORE,
WM. J. SCHENCK,	JOHN M. FURMAN,
JOHN S. ROBERTS,	W. R. FOSTER,
JOHN W. HAIT,	HENRY BRUNER,
JOSIAH M. FISKE,	ROBERT R. WILLETS,
O. W. F. RANDOLPH,	HENRY FINCK,
S. D. HARRISON,	GEORGE B. DOUGLASS,
JOHN M. WHITE,	GEORGE DAYTON,
GEORGE ELDER,	GEORGE L. KENT,
R. P. GETTY,	F. B. O'CONNOR,
THOMAS T. STURGES,	G. B. POWELL,
A. F. OCKERHAUSEN,	JOHN A. LIVINGSTON,
G. R. VAN ALLEN,	C. H. LUDINGTON,
A. HAVEMEYER,	E. J. LOWBER,
T. C. T. BUCKLEY,	JAMES K. PLACE,
G. W. VAN BOSKERCK,	A. WYCKOFF,
T. W. GRIFFIN,	R. F. MASON.

And at a subsequent meeting held this day, R. F. MASON was unanimously elected President, and J. D. PARKMAN, Vice-President.
W. H. WINDSOR, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1866.

DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE UNITED STATES.
THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1865.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank, for the election of directors, will be held at their banking-house on the second TUESDAY in January next. By order of the board.
J. C. MARSELLUS, Assistant Cashier.

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
NO. 29 BROADWAY,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT,
for use in all the principal cities in the ISLAND OF CUBA.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS
BOUGHT AND SOLD
by GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS,
No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York.

OFFICE OF MUSK-RAT RUN PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 25, 1865.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Musk-Rat Run Petroleum Company, of Venango County, Penn., for the election of a Board of Directors to serve during the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at this office, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M.
The polls will be open from 11 A. M. to 12 M.
W. J. YOUNG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 19 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1865.
A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the New-York and Philadelphia Petroleum Company will be held at their office, at 12 o'clock M., Jan. 15, 1866, for the purpose of reducing their capital stock from $1,500,000 to $600,000.
EDMUND C. STEDMAN, ALBERT H. NICOLAY, HENRY R. THOMAS, CHARLES E. CLARKE, Jr., H. G. LEISENRING, } Majority of Trustees.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The stockholders and bondholders of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, are hereby requested to deposit the stock and bonds held by them without delay with the Union Trust Company, No. 73 Broadway, in conformity with the resolution passed at the meeting of 20th October last.
GEO. W. STANTON, JR., JOHN ELLIOTT, B. WILSON, } Committee.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NOS. 27 AND 29 PINE-ST.
THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING of the shareholders of this bank for the election of nine Directors and three Inspectors of Election, to serve for one year, will be held at their banking-house, as above, on the second TUESDAY of January next, (9th prox.,) at 12 o'clock noon, and closing at 3 o'clock P. M. of that day. B. SEAMAN, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, 8th December, 1865.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1865.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this bank, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-house No. 33 Wall-st., in this city, on MONDAY, the 8th day of January next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M. F. CHANDLER, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK, No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1865.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of the Metropolitan National Bank will be held on TUESDAY, 9th January proximo.
The poll will open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.
GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1865.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Bank will be held at the Banking-room, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January next. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock, P. M.
W. H. OAKLEY, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1865.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR directors of this bank, and for inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January proximo, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF TARENTUM OIL, SALT AND COAL COMPANY, No. 66 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1866.
A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company will be held at the company's office on TUESDAY, 9th inst., at 1 P. M., for business connected with the further development of company and property.
By order of the Board of Trustees.
SAMUEL TIEBOUT, Secretary.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1865.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this bank will be held at the banking room on TUESDAY, the 9th of January next, from 12 M. until 1 o'clock P. M. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1865.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of this Bank will be held at their banking-house, TUESDAY, the 9th day of January next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board,
R. BUCK, Cashier.

OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 8 Wall-st.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at their office, No. 8 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, between the hours of 12 o'clock noon and 1 o'clock P. M.
W. E. CRARY, Secretary.
DEC. 29.

OFFICE OF THE BIGELOW BLUE STONE COMPANY, MALDEN, Ulster Co., N. Y., Dec. 26, 1865.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF TRUSTEES of this company and Inspectors of the next election will be held at the office of the company on Monday, the 8th day of January next, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock. H. BOGARDUS, Secretary.

THE CROTON NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, 17 Nassau-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1865.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking rooms on Tuesday, January 9, 1866, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. R. M. HEDDEN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1865.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and for inspectors, will be held at the company's office, No. 71 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1866, commencing at 12 o'clock and closing at 2 o'clock P. M. A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the CONNECTICUT AND NEVADA SILVER MINING COMPANY will be held at the office of the company, No. 47 Liberty-st., New-York, on Tuesday, the 9th day of January, at 12½ o'clock P. M., for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year and for the transaction of any other business proper to come before said meeting. F. C. WHEELER, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
No. 5 NASSAU-ST.,
Keep on hand and buy and sell at market rates, all issues of
UNITED STATES BONDS, SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES, COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, &c.
Agents for the sale of the
UNITED STATES 30-YEAR 6 PER CENT. BONDS, issued in aid of the Central Pacific R. R.,
and of the
CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD STATE AID BONDS, bearing 7 PER CENT. interest in GOLD, GUARANTEED and PAID by the STATE OF CALIFORNIA.
Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others received on favorable terms.
Orders for the purchase and sale of Miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds, executed with care and promptness at the
REGULAR STOCK EXCHANGE.

A. J. MAYER & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 46 Exchange-place, up stairs, New-York.

PORTAGE LAKE AND LAKE SUPERIOR SHIP CANAL COMPANY.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
SECURED BY PUBLIC LANDS.
Ten per Cent. Interest—Payable Semi-Annually.
These bonds are issued to aid in the construction of a Ship Canal from Portage Lake to Lake Superior, across the promontory of Kewenaw Point, forming a link in the chain of the navigation of Lake Superior, via Sault St. Marie's Canal, with the Lower Lakes. The importance of this enterprise has been recognized by Congress by an act approved March 3, 1865, and confirmed by an act of the Legislature of the State of Michigan, passed March 16, 1865, granting to this company two hundred thousand acres of public lands, located in the rich mineral region of the upper peninsula of the State of Michigan.
The whole amount of bonds to be issued is limited by the company to five hundred thousand dollars, and secured by a first mortgage on all the franchises, rights, privileges and tolls of the Canal Company, together with the said two hundred thousand acres of public lands. The bonds are payable in ten years from the 1st July, 1865, with interest at the rate of ten per cent., as authorized by the laws of Michigan, payable semi-annually, on the 1st days of January and July, at the Ocean Bank in the City of New-York, and are offered for sale at the office of the President of the Company, H. A. TUCKER, No. 4 Broad-st.; also at the office of the Treasurer of the Company, C. H. CARR, No. 30 Broad-st.

CHARLES BONNER,
MINING ENGINEER,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA,
Inspects mining properties throughout the Pacific States and reports on their merits, conditions, methods of working, &c. Every description of mining work and machinery projected and executed. Mining enterprises in California and Nevada conducted in the most economical and advantageous manner. Special attention will be paid to all orders from the Atlantic States.
For the correct and faithful execution of all work entrusted to him, refers, by permission, to
Messrs. BARRON & CO., San Francisco.
W. C. RALSTON, Esq., San Francisco.
Messrs. PARROTT & CO., San Francisco.
WILLIAM T. COLEMAN, Esq., San Francisco.
Messrs. DONAHUE, KELLY & CO., San Francisco.
J. B. DICKINSON, Esq., New-York.
Hon. W. M. STEWART, U. S. S., Nevada.

LOCKWOOD & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 94 BROADWAY AND NO. 6 WALL-ST.
Dealers in government and other securities.
Interest allowed upon deposits of gold and currency, subject to check at sight. Gold loaned to merchants and bankers upon favorable terms.

TRAVELING CREDITS.
Circular notes for £10 and upwards, on the Union Bank of London, available in all the principal towns and cities of Europe, for sale, at the current rate of exchange, by L. P. MORTON & CO., Bankers, No. 35 Wall-st.

MARVIN & WHITE, BANKERS.
No. 66 Broadway and No. 19 New-st., New-York.
Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought on commission. Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others received on favorable terms.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE "NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK," in New-York, in the State of New-York, on the morning of the first Monday of January, 1866.

RESOURCES.

Notes and bills discounted	$1,259,199 56	
Suspended debt		
Indebtedness of Directors	$94,881 97—	$1,354,081 53
Overdrafts		1,16[illegible] 48
Banking-house		50,000 00
Other real estate		
Furniture and fixtures		
Current expenses		
Taxes paid		
Premiums		
Remittances and other cash items		358,697 62
Due from National Banks		37,305 72
Due from other Banks and Bankers		
U. S. Bonds deposited with U. S. Treasurer to secure circulating notes		270,000 00
U. S. Bonds deposited with U. S. Treasurer to secure deposits		
U. S. Bonds on hand		546,000 00
Other securities, New-York State Stock		132,400 00
Cash on hand in circulating notes of other National Banks	$41,050 00	
Cash on hand in circulating notes of other State Banks	$11,422 00—	52,472 00
Specie		61,966 95
Other lawful money, viz.:		
Clearing house certificates	$119,000 00	
Legal-tender notes	137,414 00	
Compound interest notes	30,950 00—	287,364 00
Total		$3,151,948 30

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$800,000 00
Surplus Fund		
Circulating notes received from Comptroller	$204,500 00	
Less amount on hand	204,500 00	
Amount outstanding		
Individual deposits		1,679,270 00
United States deposits		
Dividends unpaid		43,134 00
Due National Banks		421,792 87
Due to other banks and bankers, as follows		22,598 95
State Bank circulation outstanding		24,552 00
Discount		
Exchanges		
Interest		
Profit and loss		180,600 48
Total		$3,151,958 30

I, ROBERT P. PERRIN, Cashier of "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank," do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.
State of New-York, County of New-York.—Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 4th day of January, 1866. { 5-cent stamp, canceled. } G. G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION of "THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK," in New-York, in the State of New-York, on the morning of the first Monday of January, 1866.

RESOURCES.

Notes and bills discounted and call loans	$1,391,067 77
Banking-house	50,000 00
Cash items	1,637,304 80
Due from National Banks	118,230 17
Due from other banks and bankers	8,141 08
U. S. Bonds deposited with U. S. Treasurer to secure circulating notes	801,000 00
Other U. S. Securities	271,950 00
Specie Clearing-house certificates and Legal-tender Notes	1,017,877 42
Total	$5,345,561 24

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,500,000 00
Circulation	473,238 00
Due deposits and banks	3,120,794 62
Dividends unpaid	77,015 00
Profits	174,453 62
Total	$5,345,561 24

State of New-York, County of New-York.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of "THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK," New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. A. KISSAM.
{ Five cent stamp. } Sworn to and subscribed before me, this fifth day of January, 1866. W. H. BARKER, Notary Public.

RUTGER'S FEMALE INSTITUTE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1866.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual meeting of the stockholders of this institution will be held at the institute, No. 489 5th-av., on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 8, 1866, at 8 o'clock, when the Annual Report will be presented and election held for five trustees. The poll will be opened at 8 o'clock and remain open half an hour. By order of the Board of Trustees. CHARLES CHENEY, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1865.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR fifteen directors of this bank and three inspectors for the following election, will take place at the Banking House, on the SECOND TUESDAY in January ensuing.
The poll will open at 12 M., and close at 1 o'clock, P. M.
By order, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

OFFICE STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CORNER OF GREENWICH AND DEY STS., NORTH RIVER BANK BUILDING, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1865.
ELECTION.—The annual election for directors of this company will be held at the office on MONDAY, the 8th day of January next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.
NICHOLAS C. MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF MONTAUK S. N. COMPANY, No. 171 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1865.
A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this company will be held at their office, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14, at 2 o'clock P. M., to take into consideration the increasing of the capital stock of the company.
CHAS. W. COPELAND, JAMES HOWE, G. SWAN, } Directors.

OFFICE OF THE HOME PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 8 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1865.
DIVIDEND NO. 3.—THE TRUSTEES OF THE HOME PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of ONE PER CENT. upon the capital stock of the company, payable Jan. 15, 1866.
Transfer books will be closed from Jan. 10 to 15, both days inclusive. AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY INSURANCE CO., No. 158 Broadway.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at their office, No. 158 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 17, 1866, between the hours of 12 o'clock noon and 1 o'clock P. M.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1865.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank, and for inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking house, on TUESDAY, the 9th of January proximo. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election for the Bleecker-st. and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company will take place at the office of the company, in West 14th-st., near 10th-av., in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, Jan. 18, 1866, polls to open at 12 M.
M. ELY, Secretary.

A LARGE AND VERY RICH GOLD MINING property (two days south from New-York) is offered very cheap. Property worth nearly the price asked, irrespective of its mineral wealth; will pay well from the start with a small working capital. For full description apply to JEROME & WHIGHAM, No. 34 Pine-st.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF TRUSTEES for the Gardner Manufacturing Company, will be held at the office of the company, No. 110 Bowery, on TUESDAY, 9th inst. Polls open from 1 to 3 P. M.
JOHN BOWMAN, Secretary.

REMOVAL.—THE OFFICE OF THE GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY has been removed to their new building, No. 175 Broadway.
DEC. 28, 1865.

FINANCIAL.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CONDITION of the PEOPLE'S GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, of the City of New-York, for the year ending the 14th of December, 1865:

Amount of capital stock		$600,000 00
Amount issued in payment for patents and franchise	$575,000 00	
Amount actually paid in in cash	25,000 00—	600,000 00
Amount of liabilities		13,865 07

(Signed,) P. L. BROWN, President.
E. W. ANDREWS, THEO. F. BREESE, WM. KING, } Trustees.
City and County of New-York, ss.: WILLIAM KING, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the Secretary of THE PEOPLE'S GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, of the City of New-York; that the foregoing report of the condition of the said PEOPLE'S GAS-LIGHT COMPANY is in all respects true; and further deponent saith not.
(Signed,) WM. KING, Secretary.
{ 5 cent rev. stamp cancelled. } Sworn before me this 5th day of January, 1866. (Signed.) JOHN VINCENT, Commissioner of Deeds, New-York City.

$500 REWARD.
Notice is hereby given that the following United States Seven-Thirty Bonds, date of June 15, 1865, have been stolen, and the public are cautioned against negotiating the same: Three bonds of $500 each.
No. 70,703, second series.
No. 70,704, second series.
No. 70,705, second series.
The above reward will be given for the recovery of the bonds at the Office of the New-York *Times*.

KNICKERBOCKER ANTHRACITE COAL CO., No. 63 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1866.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Knickerbocker Anthracite Coal Co. will be held at the office of the St. Nicholas Coal Company, No. 205½ Walnut-st., Philadelphia, Penn., on MONDAY, the 5th day of February, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M.
The business to be transacted will be the election of a board of twelve directors for the ensuing year.
W. D. CRANE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF LIBERTY OIL CO.—THE ANnual meeting and election of trustees of this company, to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the company, No. 77 Cedar-st., room No. 23 on MONDAY, the 15th of January, at from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th inclusive. By order of the Board of Trustees.
H. N. SEAVER, President.
J. O. HOYT, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 8 PINE-ST., Jan. 2, 1866.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a cash Dividend of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, being TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE on the CAPITAL STOCK of the company, payable on the 15th inst. Transfer books will be closed from the 11th to the 15th, both days inclusive.
AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1865.
DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from government tax,) on all sums from $1 to $1,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in January.
DEPOSITS made on or before January 10 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The Board of Directors of this company have this day declared a dividend of
FIVE PER CENT.,
(free of government tax,) payable on demand at the office of the company, No. 187 Greenwich-st.
N. C. MILLER, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan 3, 1866.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
NO. 429 CANAL-ST.,
Has declared a dividend at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on deposits of $500 and under, and Five per Cent. on larger sums, free of tax, payable after Jan. 20. E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
SOLOMON L. HULL, Treasurer.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
No. 96 Warren-st.
DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that the usual interest on deposits, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums entitled thereto, (free of government tax,) will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 15, 1866.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND. OFFICE OF THE
MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 166 Broadway, New-York. Jan. 4, 1866.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent. on the capital stock, free of government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 8. WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MORRIS CANAL AND BANKING CO., JERSEY CITY, Dec. 18, 1865.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE FEBRUARY DIVIDEND OF 1866 TO BE PAID IN ADVANCE.—The Board of Directors have this day declared, from the earnings of the canal, a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. upon the amount of the Preferred Stock, and a Dividend of Six per Cent. upon the amount of the Consolidated Stock—free of government tax—payable on the 10th day of January next, at the office of the Company in Jersey City, or to Stockholders resident in and near Philadelphia, at the Banking House of E. W. Clark & Co., in that city.
This Dividend is in anticipation, and in lieu of that which would otherwise be paid in February, 1866.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 24th inst. until the 10th of January, inclusive.
JOHN RODGERS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1865.
THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 31st inst., and Two (2) Per cent. out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 5th of January next.
The transfer books will be closed this evening, and reopened on the morning of the 7th of January.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE SPRING MOUNTAIN COAL COMPANY, NO. 111 BROADWAY. NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1865.
The Board of Directors of this Company, after reserving the sum of one hundred thousand dollars from the profits—pursuant to circular of Oct. 2, 1865, have this day declared a dividend of Five per cent. out of its surplus profits, payable at the office of the company on and after Jan. 20, 1866. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 20th January, inclusive.
By order of the board.
CHAS. RUNYON, Secretary.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.
OFFICES OF THE HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 158 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1866.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent. and the government tax, payable on demand.
D. D. GASSNER, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 3 CHAMBERS-ST.
DIVIDEND.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, THE 15th day of January, 1866, there will be paid on all sums entitled thereto, the usual semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 5 and 6 per cent. per annum, and the government tax.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock.
WM. H. SLOCUM, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

AGENCY ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 62 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1866.
DIVIDEND.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF Five per Cent., free of United States tax, has been declared by the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, payable on demand. New-York stockholders will be paid at this office.
JAMES A. ALEXANDER, Agent.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1865.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVING decided to change the dividends from March and September to January and July, have this day declared a dividend of 5 per cent, free from government tax, payable Jan. 8. The transfer books will close 3d and open 10th January. B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 240 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1865.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house on the second TUESDAY of January next, (9th proximo,) between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

GROCER'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1865.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Bank, will be held at the Banking-House, on TUESDAY, 9th day of January, 1866, from 12 to 1 o'clock.
SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1865.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Hudson River Petroleum Company will be held at No. 99 Maiden-lane on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, at 1 o'clock P. M.
SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF COMMONWEALTH SILVER MINING COMPANY, No. 80 Broadway, Dec. 28, 1865.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Trustees, will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, from 12 to 2 P. M.
WILLIAMSON BACON, Secretary.

OFFICE MONTAUK S. N. Co., NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1865.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Montauk Steam Navigation Company has been adjourned to WEDNESDAY, Jan. 17, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office, No. 171 Broadway.
C. W. COPELAND, President.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1865.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 650 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1866, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
CHARLES HUDSON, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1865.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of twelve per cent. on the capital stock of this bank, and the government tax will be paid on and after the 2d day of January ensuing. By order of the board.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1865.
A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN AND ONE-HALF per cent., free from tax, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1866. ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1865.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after the 2d of January, 1866.
JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

OFFICE CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan 2, 1866.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER Cent., free of government tax, is payable on demand.
E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent., free from government tax, has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after Jan. 8. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH will pay a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. (free of tax) to its stockholders on MONDAY, the 8th of January next. GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, December 19, 1865.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 1 MONTGOMERY-ST., JERSEY CITY, N. J., Jan. 6, 1866.
18TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors of this company have this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FIVE (5) per Cent., FREE of government TAX, payable on demand. J. PAULMIER, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 237 BROADWAY, ENTRANCE ON PARK-PLACE.
DIVIDEND.—The trustees of this institution have directed that the usual dividend on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and five per cent. over $500 (free from Government tax), will be paid on and after Monday, January 15, 1866.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec'y. PETER CUMMING, Acc't.

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1865.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 5th, 1866, from the net earnings of the past six months. The transfer books will be closed from 27th inst. until 6th proximo, inclusive. C. F. TIMPSON, Cashier.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that interest (free of government tax) be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1865, as follows: on sums of $500 and under, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum; and on sums exceeding $500, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable on and after Monday, 15th inst. The interest will be placed to the credit of the depositors as principal.
WILLIAM H. MACY, President.
WM. NELSON, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1866.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL MINING COMPANY, No. 25 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Central Mining Company have this day declared a dividend of two dollars and a half per share, payable on and after TUESDAY, Jan. 16 next. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 5th to the morning of the 16th January.
JAMES M. MILLS, Treasurer.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1865.
DIVIDEND.—THIS INSTITUTION HAS DEclared a dividend of Six Per Cent., free from tax, on all sums entitled thereto, and of Five Per Cent. on other amounts, payable on and after the 20th of January. Dividends not drawn will remain at interest as principal.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK, No. 142 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1865.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent., free from government tax, out of the profits of the current six months, payable on and after the 2d of January. The transfer books will remain closed until Jan. 3, 1866.
J. E. SOUTHWORTH, President.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 283 BOWERY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1866.
DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES HAVE DEclared a semi-annual dividend (free from government tax) of FIVE and SIX per cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1865, payable on and after Jan. 20. CHAS. PECK, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO., CHICAGO, ILL., Dec. 23, 1865.
A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF 1 3-4 per cent., free from government tax, due Jan. 1, 1866, on Joliet and Chicago Railroad stock and Alton and St. Louis Railroad stock, will be paid by the United States Trust Company, No. 48 Wall-st., New-York, on the 2d proximo. W. M. LARRABEE, Treasurer.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1866.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS this day declared a Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, free of government tax, payable on demand. WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE NO. 27 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1866.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent. (free from government tax,) payable on and after Monday, the 8th inst.
WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK, No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1865.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six (6) per Cent., free of government tax, payable after the first Monday of January next. The transfer books will remain closed until Jan. 8, 1866. G. I. SENEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INS. CO., No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1866.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four Per Cent., free from government tax, payable on and after the 9th inst.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND INSURANCE CO., FULTON-ST., CORNER FRONT-ST., BROOKLYN, Jan. 4, 1866.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER Cent. (free of government tax) has this day been declared, payable on demand. WM. W. HENSHAW, Sec.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF TARRYTOWN.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst.
JAN. 3, 1866. JACOB ODELL, Cashier.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent., free from government tax, payable on demand at their office, No. 45 Wall-st. B. S. WALCOTT, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1866.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 48 WALL, CORNER WILLIAM STS., Jan. 4, 1866.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Trustees of this Company, held this day, a dividend of FIVE PER CENT on the capital stock of the Company, and the government tax thereon, was declared payable on the 10th instant. WM. DARROW, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 66 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1866.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, free from government tax, payable on and after Monday, Jan. 8, 1866.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—THE National Fire Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight per cent., payable on and after TUESDAY, the 9th inst., at its office, No. 52 Wall-st.
HENRY T. DROWNE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1866.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
Chatham-square, opposite Mott-st., New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED,
Free of Government Tax.
Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, *will receive interest as from Jan. 1.*

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 58 BOWERY, CORNER CANAL-ST.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free from Government Tax, allowed on sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on larger amounts. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will bear interest from Jan. 1.
Open every day for the reception of deposits and payments of money, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and also on Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons, from 5 to 7 o'clock. Bank books in German, French and English.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT.—FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
PRESENT DEPOSITS, $2,350,000.
SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $1 to $1,000, free from government tax.
All moneys deposited on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from the 1st.
BANK OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 283 Bowery.
Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $1,000 and under. Five per cent. on larger sums.
Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
Open daily from 10 to 4 P. M., and on MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS from 10 to 7 P. M.
CHARLES PECK, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
(LATE MARINERS,)
NO. 1 THIRD-AVENUE.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID FREE FROM TAX.
Deposits made on or before the 20th of January draw interest from 1st January.
BANK OPEN DAILY from 10 to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7 o'clock.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto, free of Government tax. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Mondays and Thursdays from 5 to 8 P. M. Six per cent. interest free from government tax. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1. THOS. CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 429 CANAL-ST.
INTEREST SIX PER CENT., FREE OF TAX.
Deposits before Jan. 21 draw interest from Jan. 1.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 42d-st. and 8th-av.—Interest Six per Cent. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 draw interest from Jan. 1. SAMUEL NEWBY, President.
JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the widening and extending of Ann-street and Fulton-street, in accordance with the red lines and figures on the map made by Edward Boyle, City Surveyor, and on file in the office of the Clerk of the Common Council, in the City of New-York. Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York hereby give notice, that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the 27th day of January, 1866, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of estimate and assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the widening and extending of Ann-street and Fulton-street, in said city.
JOHN E. DEVELIN, Counsel to the Corporation.
Dated, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1865.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNERSHIP WANTED,
Either as a merchant or manufacturer, by a young married man of good character and abilities, in a first-class wholesale hardware house, who command a cash capital of $25,000.
Unexceptionable references given. Apply to Messrs. ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE, Bankers and Brokers, No. 4 New-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE DRUG-STORE with stock and good-will, situate in a flourishing town in Pennsylvania. Selling only on account of bad health. Address Post-office Box No. 1,[illegible], Philadelphia.

AUCTION SALES.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES COTTON SALE.
JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.
WILL SELL ON
TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1866,
At 1 o'clock P. M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York,
By order of SIMEON DRAPER, United States Cotton Agent,
ABOUT 3,500 BALES UPLAND AND GULF COTTON.
The above cotton has been classed and sampled by Gwanrory, and may be seen in the bale at the government stores, Atlantic Dock, and at the Continental stores, Brooklyn, and by sample at the office of the auctioneers, No. 36 Pine-st., two days before the sale.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE PROPERTY ON CORTLANDT-STREET.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.
will sell at auction on TUESDAY, January 9, 1866, at twelve o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, Cortlandt-street,
The Valuable PROPERTY, with the four-story BRICK BUILDING, Nos. 39 and 41 Cortlandt-street.
Lot 50.6 front, 35.9 rear, by about 126 feet deep. Possession May 1, 1866. Maps, &c. at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-street.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF
BOOTS, SHOES,
GAITERS, &C.
A. S. RICHARDS & CO.
will sell on
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 10, 1866,
at 10½ o'clock,
At their salesroom,
NO. 44 CORTLANDT-ST.,
the entire stock of a
JOBBING HOUSE,
in good order,
which will be sold without any reservation.
Catalogues early on morning of sale.

FORD & LEVETT, Auctioneers.
STATE OF CONNECTICUT, Q. M. GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 26, 1865.
WILL BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION at the CONNECTICUT STATE ARSENAL, in Hartford, on the 10th day of January, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., ORDNANCE AND QUARTERMASTER'S STORES, of which the following are some of the articles:
5 Springfield Rifles.
20 Whitney Rifles and Bayonets.
7 Mississippi Rifles.
249 Springfield Muskets and Bayonets.
1,027 Altered Muskets and Bayonets.
39 Flint Lock Muskets and Bayonets.
166 Holster Pistols.
4 Sappers' and Miners' Musketoons and Sabre Bayonets.
101 Cavalry Sabres, straight.
14 Foot Artillery Swords with Scabbards.
1,679 Waist Belts.
2,204 Cross Belts.
144 Cartridge Boxes.
1,901 Bayonet Scabbards.
51 Cap Pouches and Picks.
528 Gun Slings.
108 Sabre Belts and Plates.
372 Artillery Sabre Belts and Plates.
160 Pistol Holsters.
507 Cartridge Formers for Sharp's Rifles.
935 Wormers for Rifles.
1,290 Hammers for Muskets.
1,529 Tumbler Screws for Muskets.
30 Wool Blankets.
60 Yards Dark Blue Cloth.
182 Pairs Drawers.
925 Infantry Hats.
226 Pairs Stockings.
427 Wormers for Muskets.
1 Base Drum with Sticks.
78 Steel Knives.
30 Steel Forks.
22 Tin Spoons.
611 Knapsacks.
4,063 Overcoat Straps.
531 Iron Mess Pans, large and small.
321 ½ pint Tin Cups.
332 Tourniquets (Lambert's patent.)
1 Set 4-horse Baggage Harness.
23 Infantry Frock Coats,
and many other articles of utility not above mentioned.
Terms cash, in current funds.
Purchases to be removed within forty-eight hours.
Full catalogues of articles can be obtained on application to this office, or Messrs. Ford & Levett, Auctioneers, Hartford. WM. A. AIKEN, Q. M. General of Connecticut.

T. A. McCLELLAND, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE OF UNITED STATES ORDNANCE PROPERTY.
Will be sold at public auction, by T. A. McCLELLAND, Auctioneer, at Alleghany Arsenal, Pittsburgh, Penn., commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., MONDAY, Jan. 15, 1866, the following articles, viz.:
4 Iron Cannon.
32 Upper Casemate Carriages—cast iron.
75 Sets Artillery Harness.
45,782 Foreign Muskets and Rifles—new and repaired.
13,902 U. S. Muskets and Rifles—new and repaired.
62,837 Foreign Muskets and Rifles.
13,684 U. S. Muskets and Rifles.
3,536 Breech-loading and other Carbines.
453 Colt's and Sharp's Rifles.
151 Sporting Rifles.
36 Shot Guns.
3,022 Musket and Rifle Barrels.
19,998 Bayonets, Triangular and Sword.
2,185 Revolvers.
1,875 Sabres and Swords.
4,000 Sets Cavalry Accoutrements.
55,000 Sets Infantry Accoutrements.
3,500 Saddles, Cavalry and Artillery.
20,000 Parts of Horse Equipments, Bridles, Horse-brushes, Curry-combs, &c.
3,000 Saddle Blankets.
3,200 Parts of Artillery Harness.
4,000 Pounds Powder, Cannon, Musket, Rifle and Sporting.
32 Incomplete sets of wrought iron parts for Casemate Carriages.
600 Tons Scrap Cast Iron.
50 Tons Scrap Wrought Iron.
10 Tons Lead and Antimony in Pigs—Type Metal.
100 Wrought Iron Axles.
25,000 Pounds Lead Dross.
17,000 Packing Boxes.
A large lot of appendages for Muskets, Carbines, &c.
A large lot of Artillery Implements and Equipments.
A large lot of spare parts of Muskets, &c.
A large lot of Tools and Machines.
Purchasers will be required to remove the property within ten days after the sale.
Terms, cash. R. H. K. WHITELEY, Lieut.-Col. of Ordnance and Brevet Brig.-Gen. U. S. Army.
ALLEGHANY ARSENAL, Dec. 26, 1865.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF A LARGE PRIVATE collection of fine ancient and modern oil-paintings, comprising the gallery of the late Henry Whitmore, Esq., of this city.
MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, 10th and 11th inst., at 7½ o'clock each evening, at the Somerville Gallery, No. 845 Broadway, near 14th-st., the large and valuable collection of ancient and modern oil-paintings, the property of the late Henry Whitmore, Esq., most of which were purchased in Europe by the late owner at great expense, and embrace, among others, the names of the following artists:

Rubin,	Breujhel,	Rembrandt,
Poussin,	Caravazzio,	Tenier,
Van Dyck,	Hornthorst,	Salvator Rosa,
Rosa du Tivola,	Andria del Sarto,	Hondekoeter,
Carracci,	Guercino,	Ostade,

and others; also, an original portrait of Washington, by Trumbull, and a portrait of Benjamin West by himself.
The above are now on exhibition, free, with catalogue, day and evening, and offer a rare opportunity for connoisseurs to purchase fine paintings of the ancient schools, as those will be sold without reserve, to close the estate, by order of the executors.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 451 EIGHTH-AVENUE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1865.
SALE OF GOVERNMENT HORSES AND mules, all serviceable. Will be sold, at public auction, at the Government Stables, corner of 35th-st. and 10th-av.,
One hundred horses, on TUESDAY, Jan. 2, 1866.
One hundred horses, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1866.
One hundred mules, on THURSDAY, Jan. 4, 1866.
One hundred mules, on THURSDAY, Jan. 11, 1866.
One hundred mules, on THURSDAY, Jan. 18, 1866.
The particular attention of purchasers is called to the excellent quality of these animals, being of good size and in good condition. The mules are gentle and well broken to harness, being the surplus teams of the Washington Depot.
Animals sold singly.
Sale to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms—Cash in United States currency.
By order of Bvt. Brig.-Gen. JAMES A. EKIN, In charge 1st Div. Q. M. G. O.
L. LORING MOORE, Capt. and A. Q. M.

GOVERNMENT SALES.
SALE OF RESERVED HORSES.
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 12, 1865.
The Quartermaster-General of the Army directs that all government horses now at Giesboro, D. C., be sold to the highest bidders.
SALES will therefore take place at GIESBORO, D. C., beginning on
THURSDAY NEXT, Dec. 14, 1865,
and continuing on each TUESDAY and THURSDAY thereafter, until all are disposed of.
A boat will leave the Sixth-street wharf every hour on the days of sale.
These horses have been carefully selected, and are superior to any heretofore offered for sale.
Animals will be sold singly.
Sales to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.
TERMS—Cash in United States currency.
JAMES A. EKIN, Brevet-Brigadier-General in charge First Division Q. M. G. O.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 13, 1865.
SALE OF A LARGE LOT OF OLD AND UNSERVICEABLE NAVY CANNON.
Notice is hereby given that there will be sold at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., at public auction, on the 10th and 11th days of January, 1866, at noon, a large lot of old navy cannon.
The cannon will be sold by the pound to the highest bidder. Terms cash, in government funds, one-half the purchase money to be paid at the end of the sale and the remainder within ten days afterward, at which time the cannon must be removed from the Navy-yard. Otherwise they will revert to the government.
Further information regarding the sale will be given on application to the Ordnance Officer at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
CENTRAL PARK AND OTHER LOTS AT AUCTION.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on Tuesday, Jan. 9, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the following described property:
4TH-AV. AND 123D-ST.—11 lots in northwest corner 4th-av. and 123d-st.
108TH-ST.—3 lots, north side, near 5th-av.
109TH-ST.—3 lots, south side, near 5th-av.
121ST-ST.—1 gore lot, near New-av.
7TH-ST., GUTTENBERG.—1 lot on 7th-st., near Hudson-av.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION, IN PART BY MULLER, WILKINS & CO., and in part by A. J. BLEECKER & CO., under the direction of WM. L. COWDREY, Referee, by order of the New-York Supreme Court, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, on the 16th inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, the lots on the Two squares, one bounded by the 5th-av. and Madison-av., 44th and 45th sts. The other by Madison-av. and 4th-av., and 44th and 45th sts.
To be sold in separate lots, with certain restrictions as to part of the lots against nuisances. Two-thirds may remain on mortgage. Maps of the property can be seen at the auctioneers.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1866.

AUCTION SALES.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES QUARTERMASTER'S SALE OF YELLOW PINE LUMBER, &c.
JOHN H. DRAPER & CO
Will sell on
MONDAY, JAN. 8, 1866,
At 12 o'clock noon,
By order of Brevet Major-Gen. S. VAN VLIET,
AT PIER,
Between 16th and 17th sts., North River:
64,000 feet of 3-inch yellow pine plank.
28,900 feet of 2-inch yellow pine plank.
1,000 feet of assorted yellow pine scantling.
Lot of copper pipe, sheeting and scrap, and dead lights.
1 large steam boiler out of steamboat *Delaware*.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.
Will sell
On WEDNESDAY, Jan. 10, 1866,
At 12 o'clock, noon,
At their Salesroom, No. 36 Pine-street, by order of Robert Murray, United States Marshal,
Nine Cases
ALBUMENIZED PHOTOGRAPHIC PAPER.
Adjourned from sale of Jan. 6, 1866.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
PROPERTY ON 5TH AND LEXINGTON-AVS, 47TH, MARION AND WATTS STS. AT AUCTION.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & CO.
will sell at auction, on
TUESDAY, JAN. 9, 1866, AT 12 O'CLOCK,
at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the following described property:
WATTS-ST.—2-story Brick House and Lot, near Washington-st., No. 90.
MARION-ST.—2-story and attic Brick House, near Spring-st., No. 21½.
47TH-ST.—3 Lots south side, 150 feet W. 8th-av.
LEXINGTON-AV.—1 Lot east side, 50 feet south of 92d-st.
5TH-AV.—1 Lot, south-east corner of 128th-st., 25x100 feet.
Maps at office auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS, OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 29, 1865.
THE SALE OF UNITED STATES MILITARY railroad material at Alexandria will be resumed on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of January next.
In addition to the articles previously advertised there will be offered:
60,000 feet seasoned oak plank and timber.
1 new lathe, 36 feet long, 33 inches swing.
1 new vertical car-wheel borer.
1 second-hand planer.
1 engine-house, 358x66.
20 buildings, varying in size from 10x10 to 30x80.
1 wharf, foot of Franklin-st., containing 21,480 square feet.
Only a small proportion of the new material has been disposed of. Sale to commence at 10 A. M. Terms cash in government funds.
Vouchers for transportation will be received from railroad companies as cash.
H. L. ROBINSON, Brevet Brigadier-General, A. Q. M.

MEDICAL.

THOUSANDS ARE TIMELY SAVED BY Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY & CO., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY. No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

A. M. MAURICEAU, PROFESSOR OF midwifery and operating surgeon, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, without pain or exposure, with or without medicine. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at his private office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or by mail.
Dr. A. M. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health and circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family; a perusal of which will convince any lady of his thorough knowledge of her complaints. Every lady who has it is secure from danger and imposition. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail, by addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. Sold also at No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York; in Boston, No. 13 Court-st.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D. No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at No. 162 Chambers-st. Her Infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5, can be sent by mail. Also sold at the druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich-st., near Liberty-st. Madame RESTELL deems it her duty to caution ladies against imitators, who not only deprive them of their means, but their health.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. CORBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City-Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this city who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic, mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

SURGICAL HOSPITAL.—UNDER THE exclusive care of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*. Specialty, operative surgery and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, hernia, hemorrhoids, varicocele, fistula and stricture. Office hours from 8 to 9 and 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 42 5th-av.

PATIENTS VISITING DR. H. A. BARROW will observe his hours of consultation are from 11 till 2 and from 4 till 8. No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors below Macdougal, New-York, from whence his medical work, "Human Frailty," is mailed free, on receipt of 25 cents.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores the vigor of youth in four days. Gives health, strength and vigor to the most shattered system. $5 a bottle. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place.

GENTLEMEN REQUIRING MEDICAL aid will find it to their interest to consult Dr. WEST, an old and experienced practitioner, where their health will be speedily restored. Office No. 545 Broadway, N. Y.

MADAME GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, treats all female complaints at No. 6 Amity-place.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

DENTISTRY.

NITROUS OXIDE
"To Dr. G. Q. COLTON is due the credit of reviving the use of this important agent in the practice of dentistry, after a lull of twenty-two years."
Dr. CARNOCHAN, Colton Dental Association, Nos. 19 and 30 Cooper Institute.

DO NOT HAVE YOUR TEETH EXtracted without using DR. HOYT'S ANÆSTHETIC NITROUS OXIDE, as it is the only method by which you are freed from the necessity of reinhaling the impure air, or carbonic acid gas, from your own lungs. Dr. H. has extracted thousands of Teeth with perfect success. Only office No. 878 Broadway, near 18th-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A LIGHT SHIFTING-TOP WAGON, one express wagon. Also, three sets harness and one black mare. For particulars, apply to WM. A. READ, butter-stand, Nos. 61 and 65 Centre Market, New-York.

SLEIGHS.—100 FOR SALE, $50 EACH; 2,000 straps sleigh bells, at $1; carriages of all styles, selling off below wholesale prices; 100 sets harness at $20 per set, until Jan. 15. C. WITTY, No. [illegible] Broadway.

SHIPPING.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, as follows:
ARAGO......HENRY A. GADSDEN......Jan. 20, 1866.
FULTON......JAMES A. WOTTON......Feb. 17, 1866.
ARAGO......HENRY A. GADSDEN......March 17, 1866.
FULTON......JAMES A. WOTTON......April 14, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin......$132 50 | Second cabin......$80 00
Through tickets to London, $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For further information, apply to
ISAAC BELL, President,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:
WASHINGTON......3,204 tons......900-horse power
LAFAYETTE......3,204 tons......900-horse power
EUROPE......3,204 tons......900-horse power
NAPOLEON III......1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT......(Building)......Great power.
PEREIRE......(Building)......Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS......(Building)......Great power.
DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.
Pier No. 50 North River.
WASHINGTON...M. SURMONT...FRIDAY......Feb. 2
Carrying only cabin passengers.
EUROPE......A. DUCHESNE...FRIDAY......March 2
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.
Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
Removed from No. 7 to 58 Broadway.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 3.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 10.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 17.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 24.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 31.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 7.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage......$132 50
Second Cabin Passage......80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage......$112 50
Second Cabin Passage......65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders
QUEEN	3,412	Grogan.
ENGLAND—building	3,450	
SCOTLAND	3,698	Hall.
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	McNevin.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Cutting.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
SCOTLAND......SATURDAY, Jan. 6
LOUISIANA......SATURDAY, Jan. 13
ERIN......SATURDAY, Jan. 20
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The size of these steamships admits of very spacious state-rooms, all opening directly into the saloon; the accommodations and fare are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.
Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway.
C. H. EDWARDS, Manager.
For steerage passage at THOMPSON'S Passage Office, No. 273 Pearl-st., and at the Company's Office, No. 57 Broadway.

AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND BREMEN.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
First-class Mail Steamship
WESTERN METROPOLIS,
(2,600 tons, 1,000 horse power,)
CHAS. HOYER, Commander,
Being thoroughly refitted for passengers for the ocean service, will leave for Bremen, calling at Cowes,
On the 17th of MARCH.
Price of passage, payable in gold:
First Cabin......$105 00
Second Cabin......62 50
Steerage......37 50
An experienced surgeon on board.
The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
Another first-class steamship will leave 31st March.
For freight or passage, apply to
RUGER BROTHERS, Agents,
No. 45 Beaver-st.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
CITY OF MANCHESTER...THURSDAY......Jan. 11
CITY OF LONDON......SATURDAY......Jan. 13
KANGAROO......WEDNESDAY......Jan. 17
CITY OF BALTIMORE......SATURDAY......Jan. 20
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
First Cabin......$90 | Steerage......$30
First Cabin to London......95 | Steerage to London......33
First Cabin to Paris......105 | Steerage to Paris......40
PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Passage by the Wednesday steamers: First Cabin, $90; Steerage, $35. Payable in U. S. currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR RIO DE JANEIRO,

CALLING AT
ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO AND BAHIA EVERY TRIP.
THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
will dispatch regularly, on the 29th of each month, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 43 North River,
ONE OF THEIR NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS.
THE
NORTH AMERICA,
L. F. TIBBERMANN, Commander,
WILL LEAVE
ON MONDAY, THE 29TH OF JANUARY.
An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamship.
All letters must pass through the Post-office.
Large lots of heavy freight at low rates.
For freight or passage apply to
THOMAS ASENCIO & CO.,
No. 17 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf at Jersey City, on
MONDAY, Jan. 1, 1866, and MONDAY, Jan. 29.
Passage money to Nassau......$45
Passage money to Havana......50
payable in gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States mail side-wheel steamship
COLUMBIA,
D. B. BARTON, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 10, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
P. S.—The favorite steamship MORRO CASTLE will succeed the COLUMBIA, and leave on Jan. 17.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
EMILY B. SOUDER......Capt. H. LOCKWOOD
MONEKA......Capt. WM. MARSHMAN
The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.
The new and elegant steamship
EMILY B. SOUDER,
sails on THURSDAY, Jan. 11, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation,
Apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO. All bills of lading signed on board the ship.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL LINE OF FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS.
GRANADA,
ALHAMBRA,
ANDALUSIA,
SARAGOSSA,
and the QUAKER CITY,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS,
Will be dispatched promptly at 3 o'clock, from pier No. 14 East River.
Bills of lading signed on board.
For freight or passage, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The New-York built, very fast and new steamship
GRANADA, RODNEY BAXTER, Master.
is now receiving cargo, and will be dispatched on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 10.

FOR MOBILE.

The New-York and Mobile Steamship Company's steamship
EUTAW,
Capt. C. D. COFFIN,
is now receiving freight at Pier No. 6 East River, for MOBILE, and will sail on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 10, at 12 o'clock.
Goes to wharf with all her cargo.
For freight or passage apply to
STARBUCK & WHEELER, Agents,
No. 13 Broadway.

FOR MOBILE DIRECT.

REGULAR LINE.
The first-class steamships
GULF CITY, Capt. JAMES STEWART.
GULF STREAM, Capt. ROBERT MOUNT.
VICKSBURGH, Capt. WILLIAM F. MCCREERY.
MERCEDITA, Capt. B. C. WILLIAMS.
For freight or passage, with superior accommodations, apply to
SMITH & DUNNING,
No. 65 South-st.
Extra freight will be charged on all goods for which bills of lading are not taken out before the steamer sails.

FOR WILMINGTON N. C.—DIRECT.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR WEEKLY LINE,
connecting with railroads and steamboats for the interior.
RALEIGH, Capt. WALKER.
ADELE, Capt. BOUTELLE.
The new and splendid steamship ADELE will leave her pier, No. 36 North River, for the above port on SATURDAY, Jan. 13, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.
All goods consigned to the agents at Wilmington, Messrs. Harris & Howell, will be promptly forwarded.
Bills of lading signed on board the vessel.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE

TO CALIFORNIA,

AND CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL, leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, on the 1st, 11th and 21st of every month, (except when those dates fall on Sunday, and then on the preceding Saturday,) for ASPINWALL, connecting, via Panama Railway, with one of the company's steamships from Panama for SAN FRANCISCO, touching at ACAPULCO.
DECEMBER.
30th. HENRY CHAUNCEY, connecting with SACRAMENTO.
JANUARY.
11th. ATLANTIC, connecting with GOLDEN AGE.
20th. NEW-YORK, connecting with CONSTITUTION.
Departures of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS; 1st and 11th for CENTRAL AMERICAN PORTS. Those of 1st touch at MANZANILLO.
THROUGH PASSAGE RATES, IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin. $300 | Second Cabin. $260 | Steerage. $100
A discount of ONE-QUARTER from steamers' rates will be allowed to second cabin and steerage passengers accompanied by their families.
Baggage checked through. One hundred pounds allowed each adult.
An experienced surgeon on board. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets or further information apply at the company's ticket office, on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
F. W. G. BELLOWS, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.

EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.
First Class. $225. | Second Class. $125. | Third Class. $50.
The Central American Transit Company will sell passage tickets at above rates.
THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO,
sailing from New-York on the splendid steamer
SANTIAGO DE CUBA,
JERRY W. SMITH, Esq., Commander,
from Pier No. 29 North River, at NOON on Jan. 20.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Apply early for your tickets by a remittance by mail, or at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st. D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & CO., NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA EXPRESS AND EXCHANGE COMPANY, NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.—SHIPPERS OF FREIGHT TO THE PACIFIC COAST will please take notice that having been appointed Freight Agents Pacific Mail Steamship Company, we are now prepared to receive freights for California, Oregon, Nevada, Washington Territory, Sandwich Islands, Central America and west coast of South America.
For rates apply at our office, No. 84 Broadway, or freight office on dock foot of Canal-st.
Steamers will sail 1st, 11th, and 21st of each month; those dates falling on Sunday, on preceding Saturday.
No slow freight received on day of sailing. Freight MUST BE DELIVERED ON DOCK FOOT OF CANAL-ST. Bills of lading will be issued at No. 84 Broadway. Our usual package express will be sent by each steamer, and will close at 10 A. M. on sailing day. Our letter bags will close at 11½ A. M. For convenience of our up-town customers, letter bags will be kept at the Metropolitan Hotel and on the dock, foot of Canal-st.
Our FRANKED ENVELOPES will be on sale at the office of the hotel, and at our office, No. 84 Broadway, and Canal-st. dock.
All letters sent through us must be in Government envelopes.
Sight Exchange on San Francisco for sale.
Telegraphic transfers of money made to all points reached by the wires on West Coast.
California coupons bought at best rates.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
Consignees of freight per Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamers will receive orders for delivery at the office of Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 84 Broadway, upon surrender of their bills of lading.
Goods remaining on the wharf twenty-four hours after discharge will be stored at expense and risk of consignees.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.—THE Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer ATLANTIC will sail on THURSDAY, Jan. 11.
Freight received as usual.
For tariff of reduced rates, apply at our office, No. 84 Broadway.
SHIPPERS WILL BE REQUIRED TO SEND WITH EACH CART-LOAD A DESCRIPTION OF CONTENTS, AND MEMORANDUM OF WEIGHT OF EACH PACKAGE.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

FROM PIER NO. 2, NORTH RIVER.
EMPIRE SIDEWHEEL LINE.
The splendid sidewheel steamship SAN SALVADOR, JOSHUA ATKINS, Commander, of the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company's Line, will sail for Savannah, direct, from Pier No. 2, North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 13, at 3 o'clock precisely.
Freights to all parts of Georgia, Florida and Northern Alabama, forwarded by our agent at Savannah, free of commission.
Rates furnished by the undersigned.
The steamer SAN JACINTO follows on SATURDAY, Jan. 20.
The passenger accommodations of these steamers are unsurpassed. Apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green.
Agent at Savannah,
B. H. HARDEE.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., DIRECT.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE
of side-wheel steamers, connecting with railroads throughout Georgia and Florida.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON......Capt. J. B. BAKER.
NIGHTINGALE......Capt. WM. BREAKER.
GEN. BARNES......Capt. THOS. H. MORTON.
The new and splendid side-wheel steamship HERMAN LIVINGSTON leaves on SATURDAY, Jan. 13, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 36, North River.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.
Agent at Savannah, JOHN R. WILDER, who will forward goods intended for the interior.
All bills of lading furnished and signed on board.

FOR SAVANNAH.

G. MURRAY'S WEEKLY LINE.
The first-class steamships
LEO......MERRIL, Commander.
VIRGO......BULKLEY, Commander.
ZODIAC......DEARBORN, Commander.
The LEO is now receiving freight at Pier No. 16 East River, and will sail on SATURDAY, Jan. 13, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., No. 62 South-st.
OCTAVUS COHEN, Agent, Savannah.

FOR SAVANNAH—PIONEER LINE.

Cabin passage......$25 | Deck......$10
A first-class steamship will leave Pier No. 4 North River at 3 P. M. on THURSDAY of each week, landing cargo in Savannah on Monday morning.
The new and first-class steamship
CHASE,
Capt. ROATH,
will leave on THURSDAY, Jan. 11.
For freight or first-class passage, apply to
LEWIS L. JONES, No. 17 Broadway.
For deck passage apply on board.
Agents in Savannah, HUNTER & GAMMELL.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.—The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship GUIDING STAR, will leave on SATURDAY, Jan. 13, at 3 P. M., from the Company's Pier, No. 46 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

ATLANTIC AND MISSISSIPPI STEAMSHIP LINE.
FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS AND SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR PASSENGERS.
$40 FIRST CABIN PASSAGE.
The new ocean steamship MISSOURI, JAMES SHERMAN, Commander, is now receiving freight at Pier No. 3, North River, and will sail on her second voyage to New-Orleans, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 10, at 3 P. M. precisely.
The very fast and favorite steamship MATANZAS, LEISEGANG, Commander, will follow on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 17, calling at Havana to land passengers.
First cabin passage to either port
$40 CURRENCY.
Insurance by these vessels at lowest rates. Bills of lading furnished and signed on the wharf. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green.
N. B.—For through river freight beyond New-Orleans apply to J. EAGER & CO., No. 41 Broad-st., Agents of the A. & M. S. S. Co. of St Louis.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, VIA HAVANA.

The elegant steamship
YAZOO,
JOHN THOMPSON, Commander,
will sail from Pier No. 21 North River, foot of Fulton-st., for the above ports, on SATURDAY, Jan. 13, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Freight taken to both places.
Bills of lading signed at the wharf.
For freight or passage, with superior accommodations, apply to the agents, HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.

BLACK STAR LINE.
The first-class steamship
HUNTSVILLE,
Capt. FREDERICK CROCKER,
will leave Pier No. 13, North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 13, at 3 P. M. This line is now prepared to receive freight at all times during business hours, upon the pier No. 13 North River.
For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 54 Wall-st.
GEO. A. FOSDICK, Agent at New-Orleans.

NEW-YORK AND VIRGINIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THE OLD LINE.
From Pier No. 21, North River, foot of Fulton-st., for Norfolk, City Point and Richmond.
STEAMERS GO TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.
The new and elegant sidewheel steamships
NIAGARA,
GEORGE W. COUCH, Commander,
Leaves New-York every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA,
ADOLPH L. KING, Commander,
Leaves New-York every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Bills of lading signed at the wharf.
Passenger accommodations unsurpassed.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway.
Goods to and from all parts of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, &c., forwarded by the company's agents free of commission.

FOR RICHMOND, CITY POINT AND NORFOLK.

GOES TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.
The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships
HATTERAS, Capt. LEWIS PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.
FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.
Freight for Newbern, N. C., and all points on Roanoke River, as far as Halifax, forwarded by our agent at Norfolk, free of charge.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.
Freight received on our covered pier, No. 36 North River, at all times during business hours.
Goods consigned to our address promptly forwarded.
All bills of lading signed on board the ship.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

Commercial Line of United States Mail Steamships,
FAIRBANKS......Capt. WM. POWELL
WM. P. CLYDE......Capt. JAS. S. ROBBINS
The A1 steamship FAIRBANKS is now receiving freight at Pier No. 15 East River, and will sail on THURSDAY, Jan. 11, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Superior accommodations for passengers. For freight or passage apply to
CHAS. H. PIERSON, No. 77 South-st.
or, JAMES HAND, No. 117 Wall-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT AGENCY—NO. 41 CHAMBERS-ST.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, Room No. 28.

SHIPPING.

FOR APALACHICOLA, VIA KEY WEST

The Steamship
FLORIDA,
Capt. BARSTOW,
Will take freight on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, at Pier No. 13 East River, for the above ports, and sail on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 10, at 3 P. M.
Goods will be promptly forwarded to Eufaula, Columbus, Albany, &c.
For freight or passage apply to
BENJ. RICHARDS & SONS, No. 46 South-st.
or to BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

AVOIDING POINT JUDITH.
STONINGTON LINE OF STEAMERS,
being the safest and quickest between Boston and New-York. The staunch and splendid steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. J. C. GEER,
On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS;
COMMODORE, Capt. E. F. CURTIS,
On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 18 North River.
These boats are unsurpassed for comfort, strength and safety. State-rooms secured at the office, Pier No. 18, on board the boat, No. 76 Washington-st., Boston, and at the Providence Depot.
Return trains leave Boston at 5¼ P. M.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Trains North and East from New-Haven at 11 P. M.

STEAMERS FOR SALE—ONE STEAM lighter, 1 tug-boat, 3 screw steamers; 1 pair of engines 12x36 inch, and boiler for a stern-wheel boat, engines and boilers for two small tug-boats. Also, machinery used in building one of the monitors. Apply to STIMERS & ALLEN, No. 45 William-st.

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

OFFICE OF THE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER, FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Dec. 19, 1865.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock on the 31st day of January, 1866, for the transportation of Military Supplies during the year 1866, on the following routes:
ROUTE No. 1—From Forts Leavenworth, Laramie and Riley, and other depots that may be established during the above year on the west bank of the Missouri River, north of Fort Leavenworth and south of latitude 42 degrees north, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dacotah, Idaho and Utah, south of latitude 44 degrees north, and east of longitude 114 degrees west, and in the Territory of Colorado north of 40 degrees north. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September inclusive, of the year 1866.
ROUTE No. 2.—From Forts Leavenworth and Riley, in the State of Kansas, and the town of Kansas, in the State of Missouri, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the State of Kansas, or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 40 degrees north, drawing supplies from Fort Leavenworth; and to Fort Union, N. M., or other depot that may be designated in that territory, to Fort Garland, and to any other point or points on the route. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September, inclusive, of the year 1866.
ROUTE No. 3.—From Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New-Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona and State of Texas, west of longitude 105 degrees west. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from June to November, inclusive, of the year 1866.
The weight to be transported each year will not exceed 10,000,000 pounds on route No. 1, 15,000,000 pounds on route No. 2, and 6,000,000 on route No. 3.
No additional percentage will be paid for the transportation of bacon, lard, bread, pine lumber, shingles or any other stores.
Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that, in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal, to the parties proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said parties, in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.
The amount of bonds required from the contractors will be as follows:
On route No. 1......$100,000
On route No. 2......200,000
On route No. 3......60,000
Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.
Proposals must be indorsed:
"Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. '1,' '2' or '3,'" as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with all the requirements of this advertisement.
Parties to whom awards are made must be prepared to execute contracts at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the same.
Contracts will be made subject to the approval of the Quartermaster-General; but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may be offered.
Contractors must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1866, and they will be required to have a place of business or agency at or in the vicinity of Forts Leavenworth and Union, and other depots that may be established, at which they may be communicated with promptly and readily.
By order of the Quartermaster-General.
J. A. POTTER,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1866.
SEALED PROPOSALS (IN DUPLICATE) will be received by the undersigned at this office until 4 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY, the 8th inst., for supplying the articles enumerated below, for this office, from the 10th of January, 1866, to the 10th of July, 1866. Every article estimated for must be genuine, of the best quality of its kind, and equal in every respect to samples to be seen at this office. Samples to accompany each proposal:
Cap Paper, ruled, to weigh not less than 12 pounds to ream.
Letter Paper, ruled, to weigh not less than 10 pounds to ream.
Note Paper, ruled, to weigh not less than 5 pounds to ream.
Folio Post Paper, ruled, to weigh not less than 24 pounds to ream.
Double Cap Paper, ruled, not to weigh less than 36 pounds to ream.
Imperial Paper, ruled.
Envelope Paper, to weigh not less than 24 pounds to ream.
Blotting Paper, to weigh not less than 100 pounds to ream.
Official Envelopes, white and buff, of the following sizes: No. 1, 8⅞x3⅞ inches; No. 2, 9¼x4 inches; No. 3, 10⅜x4⅞ inches.
Letter Envelopes, white and buff, 5x3⅛ inches.

Wafers.	Oil Paper.
Sealing Wax.	Tin Folders.
Mucilage, quarts, pints and three ounces.	Wire Files.
	Rodgers' Erasers.
Ivory Paper Folders.	Paper Clasps.
Carmine Ink, two oz.	Paper Weights.
Inkstands, Silliman's two-fount.	Manila Wrapping Paper, 60 lbs. to the ream.
Office Tape, 3¼ yards.	Sand Boxes.
Penholders.	Wafer Stamps.

Red and Blue Pencils.
Quills, No. 80.
Steel Pens—Gillott's Nos. 303, 404, 332, 551, Lehman's Albata, Washington Medallion.
Round Ebony Rulers, 21 inch.
Lead Pencils.
Blank Books, per quire, Cap, 4 qr.
Blank Books, per quire, Demy, 4to, 4 qr.
Blank Books, per quire, Med., 4 qr.
Arnold's Fluid, quarts.
Arnold's Copying Inks, quarts.
David's Black Ink, quarts, pints and half pints.
Memorandum Books, demy 8vo., eight sheets, full sheep.
Letter Copying Books, Mann's.
India Rubber, per pound.
Ready Reference Files.
Rubber Rings, assorted.
A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names, as follows:
"We, the undersigned, hereby agree that should the above bid be accepted, we will give our bond in the sum of five thousand dollars that the contract shall be fulfilled."
The ability of the sureties to respond in the sum of five thousand dollars must be certified by the United States District-Attorney or other proper officer; such certificate to accompany the proposal.
Payment will be received in currency or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for the purpose.
H. F. CLARKE,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. and A. C. G. S.

RENO OIL AND LAND COMPANY.

PROPOSALS FOR PUTTING DOWN FIFTY OIL WELLS.
Proposals will be received by the above company, at their office at Reno, Penn., until Jan. 20, 1866, for putting down fifty wells on their lands at Reno.
Bidders will make proposals as follows, viz.:
First—For doing all the work and finding engines, fuel, derricks and fixtures.
Second—For doing the work, the company supplying the derricks without machinery.
Third—For doing the work, the company finding everything.
Bidders may stipulate to put down one or more wells.
Bids for single wells preferred.
The work must be commenced as soon as practicable after proposals are accepted, and prosecuted energetically day and night until completed.
Address GALUSHA A. GROW, President, or JAMES JENKINS, Superintendent, Reno Oil and Land Company, Reno, Penn.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, MILITARY DIVISION OF THE GULF, NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 2, 1865.
SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED and will be received at this office until 12 M., March 1, 1866, for the purchase of sixty-six (66) Camels, the property of the United States, now at Camp Verde, near San Antonio, Texas.
Bids may be made for one or more of these animals.
Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed and addressed, Colonel C. G. Sawtelle, Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Gulf, New Orleans, La.
The Government reserves the right to reject any bids deemed too low.
Payment to be made in U. S. Currency upon the acceptance of any proposal, and prior to the delivery of the camels to the successful bidders, at San Antonio, Texas.
C. G. SAWTELLE,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Gulf, Bvt. Col. U. S. Army.

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, IN GENERAL CHARGE OF SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT IN DEPARTMENTS OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA, RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 26, 1865.
SALE OF HARD BREAD.—SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received at this office daily, and opened on Wednesdays and Saturdays of each week, for all the surplus hard bread in the State of North Carolina, stored in depots at Newbern, and Morehead City, N. C.
The bread is in boxes of fifty (50) pounds each, and in good shipping order.
All purchases will be delivered on board of transports without expense to the purchaser.
No proposals received for less than twenty (20) boxes, one thousand (1,000) pounds.
Payment required on delivery of the bread, in government funds.
Proposals should be indorsed, "Proposals for Hard Bread," and addressed to THOS. C. SULLIVAN,
Brevet Major, and C. S., U. S. A.,
Richmond, Va.

MEETINGS.

AN ADJOURNED STATED MEETING of the New-York County Medical Society will be held at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, corner of 23d-st. and 4th-av., on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 8, at 8 o'clock. THOS. C. FINNELL, M.D., Pres't.
ELLSWORTH ELIOT, M.D., Sec.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MARINE SOCIETY will be held on MONDAY next, Jan. 8, at 4 P. M., at A. L. Sieghortner's Hotel, No. 120 Pearl-st., opposite Hanover-st. Punctual attendance of members is requested.
JOSEPH TINKHAM, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
P. JUIGNET and C. DRIVET......Managers
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 10, 1866, at 8 P. M.,
SOIREE OPERA COMIQUE.
Mlle. ELVIRA NADDIE,
Prima donna Soprano from the Royal Opera in Brussels.
Mlle. MARGUERITE AYOSTO,
Prima donna Soprano from Mr. Carl Formes' Company.
Mons. ARMAND,
Primo Tenore of Marseilles.
Their first and only appearance this Winter in N. Y.
L'ECLAIR.
Opera comique in 3 acts. Chef d'oeuvre by F. Halevy.
LES NOCES DE JEANNETTE.
Opera comique in 1 act, by Victor Masse.
LE REVEIL DE L'ITALIE.
Grand overture by A. Predigham.
Tickets may be obtained at Dardonville's, No. 678 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE BATEMAN CONCERTS.
Mr. H. L. BATEMAN respectfully announces that the SECOND FAREWELL CONCERT of Mdlle. PAREPA will take place on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 8.
The PROGRAMME will contain several morceaux now heard for the first time at these entertainments.
Mdlle. PAREPA: "O Luce di quest anima," from Linda; Aria from Samson, "Let the Bright Seraphim" (cornet obligato by Mr. J. LEVY); Prayer from Lurline, by W. V. Wallace—"Sweet Spirit, hear my Prayer;" and (by universal request) "Il Bacio" vocal waltz, by Signor Arditi. By Mr. J. LEVY: "The Exile's Lament," by R. Albert, and the "Leviathan Polka." By Herr CARL ROSA: "Andante and Finale," from Mendelssohn's Concerto, and Fantasia on themes from Trovatore. By S. P. MILLS: Liszt's grand transcription of themes from La Sonnambula, and the "Second Tarantelle," by himself. By the ORCHESTRA, under the direction of Herr CARL ANSCHUTZ: "Overture to Oberon," by Weber; Andante from Symphony in B Minor, by F. Schneider; "Overture to Fra Diavolo," by Auber, and "Coronation March," from La Prophete, by Meyerbeer.
THE THIRD AND LAST CONCERT will take place on TUESDAY EVENING, on which occasion an entirely new programme will be presented.
NOTICE.—In order to avoid unnecessary pressure at the ticket office, it is earnestly requested that intending visitors will procure their tickets in advance, by which much of the inconvenience of Saturday night may be avoided.
Tickets, One Dollar; Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra.
Tickets to be had at the Academy of Music; Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Schubert & Co., No. 820 Broadway; W. Pond & Co., No. 547 Broadway; and Root, Anthony & Co., No. 21 Nassau-street.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

TUESDAY, JAN. 9, 1866.
SOIREE D'OPERA COMIQUE,
GIVEN BY THE
THEATRE FRANCAIS.
L'ECLAIR,
Opera comique, by F. Halevy,
LES NOCES DE JEANNETTE,
Opera comique, by Victor Massé.
Ticket office at the Brooklyn Academy; open three days in advance.

DODWORTH HALL,

NO. 806 BROADWAY.
Mr. R. J. DE CORDOVA, the prince of humorists and inimitable delineator of eccentric character, has been engaged to deliver a course of three of his most popular humorous lectures as follows:
"OUR FIRST BABY,"
TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 9.
"MRS. SLOCUM AT THE OPERA,"
FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 12.
"THE LAW IN RE- 'RIDGE vs. MIDGE,'"
TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 16.
Tickets for the course $1 50. Single tickets 75 cents. Tickets for sale at the principal music-stores. Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8 o'clock with usual punctuality.

444 AMERICAN THEATRE.

BROADWAY.
Manager and Proprietor......R. W. BUTLER
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
MORE NOVELTIES. SUPERB ATTRACTIONS.
A continued succession of
NEW ARTISTS.
First week of the renowned Comedian,
SAM RYAN,
who will appear as
TIM O'BRYAN, THE IRISH EMIGRANT.
The beautiful Ballet Divertissement entitled
ROSE ET PAPPILLION.
New Negro Comicalities, Songs, Dances, &c., by
THE FAMOUS TROUPE.
A constant change of performance
EVERY EVENING.
Doors open at 6; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

BROOKLYN ATHENEUM.

Monday evening, Jan. 8, 1866, and every evening during the week, TUTHILL'S GRAND ILLUSTRATIVE TABLEAUX, ROGERS' STATUETTES OF THE WAR, and IRVING'S RIP VAN WINKLE, in elegant and artistic groupings. Splendid scenery, correct and elegant costumes, characteristic music, being the most attractive, amusing, instructive and highly interesting moral exhibition of the age. Admission 35 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents. Children under 12, 25 cents. Doors open at 7—to commence at 7¾.

THE FOURTH EXHIBITION IN NEW-YORK of FRENCH, ENGLISH and FLEMISH PICTURES is open DAILY, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and on MONDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS from 7 to 10, at the STUDIO BUILDING, No. 15 10th-st.
F. J. PILGORAM, Secretary.
E. GAMBART, Director.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.

On and after MONDAY, Jan. 1, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for North and West.
10 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with Northern and Western trains.
11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for North and West.
3:45 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with train for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.
4 P. M. via Harlem Railroad connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston, for points North, with sleeping-cars attached.
6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. Also, to Montreal via Saratoga. This train runs on Sundays.
10 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:
7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk, connecting with Lake Shore and Atlantic and Great Western Railways.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.
HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

FOR CAMDEN (OPPOSITE PHILADELPHIA) DIRECT, VIA RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—Fare, $2. Excursion tickets, good for three days, $3.
On and after Jan. 8, 1866, from Pier No 3, North River, at 12.25 P. M. Express line, through to Camden in five hours.
Passengers for Barnegat, Tuckerton, Hammonton, Egg Harbor City, &c., will take this train.
At 4 P. M., Accommodation line, arriving in Camden at 11 P. M.
FREIGHT for Camden, Vineland, &c., will be taken at low rates. If delivered before 12 o'clock, noon, will reach Camden the same night.
W. S. SNEDEN, Superintendent.
J. N. BILLINGS, Agent, Pier No. 3.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.

From foot of Cortlandt-st.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.
Leave Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:35, 6:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:25, 4:25, and 6:52 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:25 run through to Monsey. On Monday only for Piermont at 5:15 A. M. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

DIARIES FOR 1866

IN GREAT VARIETY.
Published and sold at wholesale by
KIGGINS & KELLOGG,
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS
and STATIONERS,
Nos. 123 and 125 William-st.,
New-York.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY MAGAZINE

OF 48 PAGES! 48 PAGES! FOR 10 CENTS A WEEK. The number for Jan. 6, 1866, is NOW READY, and FOR SALE BY ALL NEWSDEALERS. Its contents are: SNOWED UP WITH A BURGLAR. A splendid Christmas story. THE CHEST WITH THE SILVER MOUNTINGS. By the Author of "East Lynne." THE MAN OF FORTY-FIVE. A sparkling essay. PETROLIA. A comic poem. THE ROUND OF LIFE IN BORHARRA. A sketch of the Tartar capital. ALADDIN'S WORKSHOP. How watches are made in America. WHAT WE DO IT FOR. By the Publishers. TO MARRY OR NOT TO MARRY, THAT'S THE QUESTION. For young men only. THAT PRECIOUS LETTER; OR, JACK AND THE PARSON. HOW MRS. BECCLES FOUND THEM OUT. For young wives only. AMONG THE SCOTS. A wee drappie. THE STEP ON THE STAIR; OR, HOW MR. MACALPINE SAW THE GHOST. To begin Jan. 13: HOW I MADE A FORTUNE IN WALL-ST., and HOW I GOT MARRIED. A Splendid, Original and True Story.
Specimen copies sent by mail on receipt of ten cents.
Address O. H. BAILEY & CO.,
PUBLISHERS NEW-YORK WEEKLY MAGAZINE,
No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York.

THE MINERS' JOURNAL,

PUBLISHED AT POTTSVILLE, PENN.,
Will enter on the 42d volume on the 6th of January, 1866.
Terms, $2 75 in advance.
The JOURNAL is the acknowledged organ of the Coal Trade, and its large circulation makes it one of the best advertising mediums in the country. Terms reasonable.
Address B. BANNAN, Publisher, Pottsville, Penn.

MATRIMONY.—WHY EVERY MAN SHOULD marry. Why every woman should marry. All may marry. To know, read ILLUSTRATED MARRIAGE GUIDE AND MEDICAL ADVISER, by WM. EARL, M. D.; 240 pages. Mailed everywhere in double wrapper, on receipt of 30 cents. Address 12 White-st., New-York.

IRON SAFE FOR SALE.—A LARGE FIRE-proof safe, of Herring's make. Apply at the EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK, No. 680 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager......WM. WHEATLEY
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 8,
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK
of the brilliant engagement of the youthful and talented actress,
MISS LUCILLE WESTERN,
who will appear in the remarkably successful emotional play of C. W. Tayleure, entitled
EAST LYNNE;
OR, THE ELOPEMENT,
sustaining her great dual characters of
LADY ISABEL AND MADAME VINE.
Mr. J. W. Collier, J. G. Burnett, J. Nunan, R. Barry, J. W. Blaisdell, E. B. Holmes, Rendle, Nolan, &c.; Misses Mary Wells, Maria Maeder, Carrie Burke, Everett, &c., &c., in the cast.
TUESDAY—LAST NIGHT BUT FOUR of
MISS LUCILLE WESTERN,
who will appear in East Lynne.
Mr. Wheatley begs to announce that he has made an engagement with
MISS BATEMAN,
THE CELEBRATED TRAGEDIENNE,
who will make her first appearance since her return from Europe, on
MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 15,
in her celebrated character of
LEAH.
SEATS MAY BE SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.
Admission, 75 cents; Reserved Seats, $1; Family Circle, (entrance on Crosby-st.) 30 cents.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

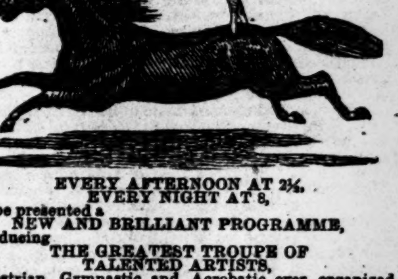
MISS BATEMAN.
It is with much pleasure that Mr. WHEATLEY announces the engagement of the eminent young American tragedienne, Miss BATEMAN, who, after an absence abroad of three years, will make her reappearance at Niblo's Garden, on
MONDAY, JAN. 15, 1866,
in her celebrated rôle of LEAH, in Mosenthal's beautiful tragedy of that name.
The long career of Miss Bateman in England, where her many successes in the legitimate drama, and in those characters which she will repeat here, have been acknowledged and recorded by the ablest pens, and witnessed by the largest audiences ever assembled within the walls of either Metropolitan or Provincial theatres, renders it unnecessary to dwell on the interesting event of her reappearance in the city where she has always been so warmly welcomed. Mr. Wheatley will celebrate the occasion by presenting the dramas in which Miss Bateman appears in a way worthy of the young artiste's reputation, and the hearty appreciation which the public has always so generally lavished on her efforts.
The Box office will open on MONDAY, Jan. 8, at 8 o'clock A. M., where tickets may be procured six days in advance.

LUCY RUSHTON'S NEW-YORK THEATRE,

NOS. 728 and 730 BROADWAY, (opposite N. Y. Hotel.)
Sole Lessee and Manageress......Miss LUCY RUSHTON
THIS (Monday) EVENING, Jan. 8, 1866,
will be presented in three acts Tobin's Comedy of
THE HONEYMOON.
The Duke of Aranza......Mr. J. K. Mortimer
Captain Rolando......Mr. C. W. Clarke
Count Montalban......Mr. W. A. Mestayer
Signor Balthazar......Mr. W. S. Higgins
Jaques, (the Mock Duke)......Mr. T. Placide
Lopez......Mr. H. Pearson
Juliana......Miss Lucy Rushton
Volante......Mrs. Mark Smith
Zamora......Mrs. A. W. Young
IN ACT II. A VILLAGE DANCE.
Previous to the comedy the farce of
A MAN WITHOUT A HEAD.
Mr. Oblivious Top......Mr. Walcot
Prices of Admission—Parquet Circle, 75 cents; Orchestra Chairs, $1 50; Dress Circle, 50 cents; Balcony Seats, $1; Balcony Private Boxes, $5, $6, $7 and $8, Private Boxes, $10.
Doors open at 7¼; performance to commence at 7¾.
Acting Manager and Treasurer......Mr. H. H. DAVIS
Stage manager......Mr. J. SCHONBERG
Box office open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. Seats secured six days in advance.
In active preparation
A NEW GRAND ROMANTIC DRAMA.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS,

HIPPOTHEATRON, 14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT......Manager
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
NEW ARTISTS AND NEW ACTS.
First appearance at this establishment of
MR. LEVI J. NORTH,
whose graceful and classic style of equestrianism has rendered his name celebrated throughout Europe and America.
CONTINUED TRIUMPH OF
ROBINSON THE CENTAUR,
THE GREATEST BAREBACK RIDER
who has ever lived, whose
RECKLESS, DARING FEATS
UPON A SWIFT, BAREBACK COURSER,
are invariably received with
TUMULTUOUS ENTHUSIASM.
MATINEES EVERY DAY AT 2½.
MATINEES EVERY DAY AT 2½.
MATINEES EVERY DAY AT 2½.
when
ALL THE SUPERB ATTRACTION
of the New-York Circus will be brought forward.



EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2½.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8,
will be presented a
NEW AND BRILLIANT PROGRAMME,
introducing
THE GREATEST TROUPE OF
TALENTED ARTISTS,
Equestrian, Gymnastic and Acrobatic ever organized on this continent, together with an unequaled stud of
HIGHLY TRAINED HORSES AND PONIES.
First week of the distinguished artists,
MR. NORTH AND MME. TOURNAIRE,
in a beautiful
PANTOMIMIC SCENE OF EQUITATION.
MR. JAMES ROBINSON,
IN HIS CHALLENGE ACT OF HORSEMANSHIP.
MLLE. ELLSLER
in her graceful exercises on the tightrope.
DASHING ACT ON TWO PONIES by Master NORTH.
ALL THE GREAT RIDERS AND ACROBATS
IN NOVEL AND EXCITING FEATS.
QUIPS, QUIRKS, AND QUIDDITIES,
BY THREE INIMITABLE CLOWNS,
NAT AUSTIN, JOE PENTLAND AND W. CONRAD.
THE BEAUTIFUL TRICK-HORSE MARS
will be introduced by Mr. Levi J. North.
First week of the excessively comical extravaganza of
A FRENCH LADY AND GENTLEMAN IN AN
ENGLISH RIDING-SCHOOL.
PLEASE OBSERVE
that during the present week
ALL THE VAST RESOURCES
of the New-York Circus will be brought into requisition to furnish entertainments of unequaled attractive power,
BOTH AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

WOOD'S THEATRE.

Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
GEORGE WOOD......Manager
This establishment, now undergoing thorough reconstruction, whereby the stage is enlarged and the numerical capacity of the auditorium increased, will be
OPENED TO THE PUBLIC
On MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 15,
when the great native comedian and character actor,
MR. CHANFRAU,
and the world-famous and matchless
HANLON BROTHERS,
George, William, Thomas, Edward, Alfred and Frederick, will appear, supported by an efficient CORPS DRAMATIQUE and CORPS DE BALLET, in a new three-act comedy by De Walden, entitled the
BALLOON WEDDING,
written expressly to introduce Mr. Chanfrau in a new rôle, and afford the Hanlon Brothers an opportunity of exhibiting their marvelous gymnastic exploits.
AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE EVERY WEDNESDAY, commencing at 1½ o'clock.
Full particulars will be immediately announced.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

Sole Proprietor......MR. J. W. LINGARD.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
ANOTHER NEW DRAMA.
First night of the thrilling drama of the
BLUE LIGHTS;
OR, THE
DEVIL'S HALL.
New scenery and immense mechanical effects.
Mr. Grisdale, Mrs. Jones, Geo. Brooks, G. W. Thompson, Miss Hyatt, Mrs. Jordan.
EL HYDER.
Mrs. Jones, Mr. Grisdale, Geo. Brookes, Miss Hyatt, Mr. Thompson.
SOLDIER'S WIFE;
OR, THE BLEAK HILLS OF ERIN.

LIGHT GUARD BALL.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, 1866.
Tickets Five Dollars.
Admitting a gentleman and ladies.
To be had of the company, at the hotels and music-stores.

DANCING.

C. H. RIVERS'

PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 38 Schermerhorn-st., corner Court-st., Brooklyn; second quarter, classes for beginners are now forming; all the fashionable dances are taught. For a circular containing terms, &c., send or apply as above; inclose twenty-five cents for a pamphlet containing the German Cotillon.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 82 West 14th-st.—Open for the reception of pupils on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 2 to 4, from 4 to 6, and from 8 to 10½ P. M. Also, on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, at 8 o'clock, commencing Jan. 2, 1866.
NEW CLASSES for beginners, for advanced pupils, and for "the German."
Just received from the "*Société Académique des Professeurs de Danse de Paris*," the new and beautiful Quadrille, LES VARIETES PARISIENNES.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 212 5th-av., New-York.
No. 127 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
Classes now open for reception of pupils, afternoon for children, evening for gentlemen. Send for circular.

J. H. SEARING'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY, No. 222 Fourth-avenue, near 19th-st. A new class; afternoon at 4; evening at 8 o'clock. Classes formed for the German, and private lessons every day.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY, Everett Rooms, corner of 26th-st. and Broadway. Wednesdays and Saturdays at 4 P. M.

LECTURES.

"HOME THRUSTS;

OR,
MARRYING AND GIVING IN MARRIAGE."
ANNA E. DICKINSON
AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE,
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 9.
THEODORE TILTON Editor of the Independent, in the Chair.
Tickets for reserved circle, 50 cents. Sold by American News Company, No. 121 Nassau-st.; Fowler & Wells, No. 389 Broadway; Horace Waters, No. 481 Broadway; James Miller, No. 522 Broadway; Brentano's, No. 708 Broadway; Miller & Matthews, No. 757 Broadway; Macfarland's, corner of Broadway and 23d-st., and at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.
Admittance to the Hall, 25 cents. Tickets sold only at the 8th-st. door on the evening of the lecture.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM AND CIRCUS.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
CIRCUS AND DRAMA TWICE EACH DAY.
CIRCUS AND DRAMA TWICE EACH DAY.
ONLY CIRCUS ON BROADWAY.
ONLY CIRCUS ON BROADWAY.
BRILLIANT EQUESTRIAN STARS.
BRILLIANT EQUESTRIAN STARS.
BEAUTIFUL DRAMAS.
BEAUTIFUL DRAMAS.
SPLENDID DRAMATIC TALENT.
LIVING HUMAN WONDERS.
LIVING HUMAN WONDERS.
100,000 CURIOSITIES. 100,000 CURIOSITIES.
AFTERNOON, at 2. EVENING, at 7½.

CIRCUS TROUPE and THOROUGHBRED HORSES.
TRICK PONY, "WILD BILL."
A GALAXY OF EQUESTRIAN STARS
MR. EATON STONE,
whose dashing BAREBACK RIDING is the perfection of GRACE and DARING.
CHARLES SHERWOOD, whose splendid equestrianism and delineation of comic character is unequaled.
MADAM SHERWOOD, the charming Equestrienne.
JOHN FOSTER, the talented and amusing Clown.
MISS AMELIA, the delightful Vocalist.
PROF. LANGWORTHY, Master of the Circle.
MAST. SHERWOOD, the talented young artiste,
IN DASHING ACTS OF HORSEMANSHIP.
Previous to the Circus the domestic drama of the
WHITE FARM; OR, THE ASSASSIN STEWARD.
Messrs. H. Bailey, T. Hadaway, J. Bridgman, W. L. Jamison, F. Haviland, R. Anderson, T. S. Atkins, E. Stevens, Mrs. J. J. Prior, W. L. Jamison, G. Melville and Miss Emma Schell appear.
W. B. HARRISON, Extemporaneous Singer.
GREAT LIVING CURIOSITIES.
THREE IMMENSE LIVING GIANTS.
THREE OF THE SMALLEST DWARFS IN THE WORLD.
MISS LIZZIE READ, the beautiful Miniature Lady.
TWO BEAUTIFUL CIRCASSIAN GIRLS.
JOHN BATTERSBY, Living Skeleton, weighs 67 lbs.
HANNAH BATTERSBY, his wife, weighs 702 lbs.
A MAMMOTH FAT WOMAN and celebrated
SNAKE CHARMER.
HANDLES THE LARGEST LIVING SNAKES.
WOODROFFE'S BOHEMIAN GLASSBLOWERS.
A GLASS STEAM ENGINE IN MOTION.
Albino Boy, Cosmoramas, Learned Seal, Happy Family, and Grand Aquaria.
Admission 30 cts.; Children, under ten, 15 cts.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manageress......Mrs. JOHN WOOD
Stage Manager......J. H. SELWYN
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
LAST WEEK
of the successful Spectacular Romance, entitled
MONTE CRISTO.
or the
LONE PRISONER OF THE CHATEAU D'IF,
in which the favorite and eminent artist,
MR. E. L. DAVENPORT,
(having recovered from his late indisposition,) will appear as
EDMOND DANTES.
The Spectacle produced in a style of magnificence surpassing any previous production at this theatre, with
GORGEOUS SCENERY, DELIGHTFUL MUSIC,
HUMOROUS MASKS, COSTUMES,
WONDERFUL MECHANICAL EFFECTS,
AND A POWERFUL CAST.
ON MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 15,
will be produced the beautiful play in five acts, entitled
ST. MARC,
Or, THE SOLDIER OF FORTUNE,
performed throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and America with most unqualified approbation; written expressly by J. H. Wilkins, Esq., for Mr. E. L. Davenport, and in which that artist will appear in his original character, supported by a
CAST OF CHARACTERS WORTHY OF SPECIAL ATTENTION.
Doors open at 7¼ o'clock; curtain rises precisely at 7¾ o'clock.
Seats secured three days in advance.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager......Mr. LESTER WALLACK
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
Open at 7¼; begin at 8.
INTERESTING AND EFFECTIVE DRAMA,
alternating with
SPARKLING AND BRILLIANT COMEDY.
PROGRAMME FOR THE WEEK.
According to this arrangement,
MONDAY,
will be presented Lovell's popular play,
LOVE'S SACRIFICE.
In which will appear Messrs. J. W. Wallack, John Gilbert, Charles Fisher, W. Holston, B. T. Ringgold, Norton, J. C. Williamson, Pope, Ward, Miss Madeline Henriques, Miss Ione Burke, Mrs. John Sefton and Miss Barrett.
TUESDAY—In deference to the wishes of numerous applicants at the box office, and in consequence of the crowded state of the house at the last representation,
LOST IN LONDON
will be repeated.
HENRY DUNBAR; OR, THE OUTCAST,
will be produced with new scenery, music, &c., and a great cast, on WEDNESDAY next.
THURSDAY—THE POOR GENTLEMAN.
FRIDAY—HENRY DUNBAR.
SATURDAY—LOVE'S SACRIFICE.

BRYANT'S.

Mechanics' Hall, No. 472 Broadway, above Grand-st.
IMMENSE ATTRACTION! BRILLIANT SUCCESS
OF MR. CHARLES HENRY.
The pleasing vocalist will sing the beautiful, pathetic
COME HOME, FATHER.
Dan Bryant will speak his side-splitting stump speech.
IN AND OUT OF PLACE, ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS,
received nightly with screams of laughter, introducing
LITTLE MAC as Jocko, the Monkey.
Positively last week of Charley White's nautical sketch,
BLACK-EYED WILLIAM.
ROLLIN HOWARD,
the great burlesque artist, on Wednesday evening next.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
with primary department and gymnasium.
No. 212 5th-av., corner of 26th-st.
Open from 9½ A. M. to 2½ o'clock P. M.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

NOS. 487, 489, 491 FIFTH-AVENUE, NEW-YORK,
will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.
H. M. PIERCE, President

SEWARD INSTITUTE.

HON. W. H. SEWARD, PRESIDENT.
Several vacancies for young ladies for the session commencing Jan. 8. $200 per year for board and tuition.
For circulars address Miss MARY E. HOTCHKISS, Principal Seward Institute, Florida, Orange County, New-York.

FARRAND'S COLLEGIATE ACADEMY.

No. 695 6th-av., second door below 40th-st.
PUPILS ARE SO TAUGHT THAT THEY NEED NO HELP AT HOME.
Open from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,
YONKERS, N. Y.
W. H. ARTHUR & CO., No. 39 Nassau-st., New-York, or BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., two doors from 5th-av., Murray Hill, New-York.

J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL,

FOR THE THOROUGH INSTRUCTION OF A FEW BOYS, NO. 907 BROADWAY.

THE PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY will resume its duties, 4 P. M., Jan. 11, 1866, at Chester, Delaware County, Penn. This academy affords the most thorough classical, scientific, mathematical and military instruction. The accommodations are ample; the discipline efficient. Young men desiring to enter the Academy can obtain circulars by applying to Col. THEODORE HYATT, President P. M. A., Chester, Delaware County, Penn.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 18 Cooper Union, New-York.—Academic, collegiate, civil and mechanical engineering courses given; individual instruction in mathematics and the languages; students received at any time. Open day and evening. Prof. J. G. FOX, A. M., Principal.

AT M. S. PAINE'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGES, No. 258 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, and No. 62 Bowery, New-York, now open. Specialities, book-keeping, writing, arithmetic, spelling, grammar, &c. Terms $10 to $30 per quarter.

BOYS PREPARED PRACTICALLY FOR business at DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, No. 609 Broadway. They acquire industrious and energetic habits, become quick at figures, rapid business writers, and good book-keepers. Apply day or evening.

IRVING INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding school for boys. The fifty-sixth semi-annual session will commence WEDNESDAY, Nov. 1. For circulars apply to the principal.
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 123 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington Square, (Classical, Mathematical, Foreign Languages, Commercial and Primary,) GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.

PENMANSHIP, BOOK-KEEPING, arithmetic, correspondence, &c., taught at GOLDSMITH'S Commercial Institute, No. 756 Broadway, corner of 8th-st. Established 1840. Rooms for ladies and for private instruction.

A GERMAN LADY, WITH THE HIGHEST references, thoroughly understanding English, wishes to give instruction in German, by conversation or with the grammar. Terms, $12 per quarter. Address Mrs. A. F., Box No. 1,682 Post-office.

A GERMAN LADY, A FIRST-CLASS teacher of the English, German, and music, desires a few more pupils on moderate terms. Address GERMAN, Box No. 186 Times Office.

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AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
Lessee and Manager......Mr. W. Stuart
Stage Manager......Mr. J. G. Hanley
Mr. Stuart begs to announce that on
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 8,
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
will make his fifth professional appearance for nine months, in his grand rôle of
HAMLET.
The piece will be presented with the same endeavor as last season to combine splendor of production with strict historical correctness, and by a more strictly pictorial arrangement of the ordinary stage resources and by the fidelity, appropriateness and superior execution of the several means of scenic illusion to carry out the spirit of the play into the most minute details, and thus advance the drama as a branch of national literature and art. All the scenes have been refreshed and renewed, and new ones have been added to give perfection to the picture.
Every effort has also been made to place the well known types of character in the hands best fitted to sustain them, and with this view in addition to the regular company, engagements have been made with
MR. CHARLES BARRON,
who will make his fifth appearance this season as Laertes.
MR. J. H. TAYLOR,
who will make his fifth appearance as the Ghost.
MR. CHARLES KEMBLE MASON,
who will appear as the King.
MR. W. A. DONALDSON,
who will make his fifth appearance in several seasons, as Horatio.
MRS. MARIE WILKINS,
who will make her fifth appearance at this theatre, as the Queen.
MISS EFFIE GERMON,
who will make her fifth appearance this season as Ophelia.
Polonius......Mr. John Dyott
Osric......Mr. W. F. Burroughs
First Actor......Mr. Humphrey Bland
First Grave-digger......Mr. W. H. Andrews
Second Grave-digger......Mr. J. L. Donnelly
Player Queen......Miss Andrews
Messrs. Decker, King, Easton, Hogan, Bienan, Jerome, &c., in the other characters.
The scenery has been painted by
MR. CHARLES WITHAM and assistants.
The original music expressly composed for Mr. Booth's Hamlet, by
MR. ROBERT STOEPEL.
SEATS MAY BE SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE AT THE BOX OFFICE.
Doors open at 6¾; Overture at 7:20.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

GEORGE WOOD......Manager
"SOLON SHINGLE" AT HOME AGAIN.
Engagement of the great Comedian,
MR. JOHN E. OWENS,
who will make his first appearance in New-York, since his return from Europe, in
A NEW THREE-ACT VERSION OF
"SOLON SHINGLE,"
expressly adapted for him, in which he renders his
FAMOUS PERSONATION OF SOLON SHINGLE,
recognized and applauded by the leading cities of England and America, as the
GREATEST CHARACTERIZATION KNOWN TO EITHER THE ENGLISH OR AMERICAN STAGE.
"SOLON SHINGLE" AT HOME AND ABROAD.
In New-York last season, Mr. Owens electrified the town with his masterly personation, which enjoyed a brilliant "run" of ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY consecutive nights, and was pronounced by the entire critical press of the metropolis,
"ONE OF THE MOST MAGNIFICENT PIECES OF CHARACTER ACTING EVER SEEN ON ANY STAGE."
In London, where his engagement of six weeks was extended to eight, Mr. Owens' artistic success was equally brilliant. The entire press of London, and especially the leading critical organs of London, the *Athenæum*, *Literary Review*, *Pall Mall Gazette*, and the London *Times*, though they denounced the original piece as unworthy of Mr. Owens' genius, united in pronouncing his personation as the most consummate and perfect characterization with which the English stage of the present day is familiar; an opinion which
CHARLES DICKENS, THE NOVELIST,
warmly and fully indorsed, in an unsolicited letter of congratulation now in Mr. Owens' possession.
MONDAY, Jan. 8, 1866,
EVERY NIGHT DURING THE WEEK, AND
ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
will be presented a new three-act characteristic American drama, expressly written for Mr. Owens, and now offered for the first time to the public, entitled
SOLON SHINGLE.
SOLON SHINGLE......Mr. JOHN E. OWENS
Abraham Larrabee......W. C. Forbes
Robert Howard......J. W. Albaugh
Charles Otis......F. J. Evans
James Gordon......H. L. Hinton
John Ellsley......W. H. Hamblin
Judge......H. Jordan
Lawyer Tipper......J. D. Bi[illegible]
Quirk......F. W. Williams
Bill Greer......J. B. Carpenter
Clerk of Court......Wm. Beekman
Mrs. Larrabee......Mrs. A. Hind
Alice Larrabee......Miss Saidee Cole
ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY BY GRAIN.
SOLON SHINGLE MATINEE NEXT SATURDAY,
Commencing at 1½ o'clock.
Mr. JOHN E. OWENS......as......SOLON SHINGLE
Seats for the matinee and for the nights can be
SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee, Director and Manager......G. L. FOX
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THE RAG WOMAN AND HER DOGS.
Mr. G. L. FOX, W. H. WHALLEY, Miss R. DENVIL.
THE WONDERFUL DOGS, LAFAYETTE AND THUNDER.
MARRIAGE AT ANY PRICE.
Mr. Lewis Mestayer, Mr. Marden, Miss S. Steele.
BOY WITH THE AUBURN HAIR.

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The new sensational Irish drama,
STEPHENS' ESCAPE;
or, ENGLISH RULE IN IRELAND.
First appearance of Mr. SAMUEL GRAY,
the wonderful Ventriloquist.
TONY PASTOR and his worthy coadjutors.
Regular Matinees on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.
Programme changed semi-weekly.

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Messrs. WM. MASON, THEO. THOMAS,
J. MOSENTHAL, G. MATZKA and F. BERGNER,
have the pleasure of announcing their
FIRST SOIREE OF CHAMBER MUSIC,
For WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 10, at 8 o'clock,
assisted by
Messrs. J. HESS and H. MOLLENHAUER.
SINGLE TICKETS......$1 50 EACH
Subscriptions received and tickets for sale at Steinway & Sons', Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.; at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway.

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ESTABLISHED 1823.
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Mr. GOTTSCHALK's constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.
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Signor JOSEPH BORRA, its only representative in America, having already proved in Brooklyn and other cities the great superiority of Cheve's system to every other, has the pleasure to announce that his classes, now forming will commence on MONDAY, Jan. 15, at the above place; where (also at Schubert's music-store, No. 820 Broadway,) subscription lists may be seen and circulars obtained. Signor Borra will be personally present every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, from 10 o'clock A. M. till 12 M., and from 3 to 5 P. M. to answer calls.
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See circular.

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Were awarded at the late Fair of the American Institute
The
FIRST-PREMIUM GOLD MEDAL.
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Similar testimonials were awarded these Unequaled Instruments at the State Fairs of Michigan, Indiana, Kansas, and wherever they have been Exhibited in Competition during 1865. The Cycloid Piano has superiority of actual melodious power, and a purity and vocality of tone, a perfection of touch, a just mechanical construction, and will stand in tune longer than any other form of piano. N. B.—Warranted for six years. Warerooms, No. 2 Le Roy-place, Bleecker-st., one block west of Broadway.
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PIANO-FORTES OF EVERY STYLE at great reduction in prices; examine for yourselves; each instrument warranted for five years. 3 second-hand pianos. CUMMINGS & JENNYS,
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NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANO-fortes at great bargains, at the Arion Piano Forte and Parlor Organ Warerooms, No. 430 Broome-st. Repairs and tuning attended to.

99 BLEECKER-ST.—EIGHT GOOD SEC-ond-hand pianos, from $60 upward, at [illegible].

INTENSELY COLD WEATHER.

The Mercury Below Zero—An Eager and a Nipping Air—The Coldest Sunday for Many Years—Crimson Ears, Blue Noses and Frosted Fingers.

The low temperature yesterday was the all-engrossing topic. It kept people generally in-doors, gathered in cozy groups around the parlor fire, and lingering satisfactorily over the soup at dinner. To the few who felt in duty bound to go into the street and brave the cold, brisk stepping was a necessity, and the warmest wrappings seemed to be of little use. In fact the strong wind penetrated the stoutest clothing, nipped the extremities of the body, and produced a dull ache in the centre of the forehead whenever the face was long exposed to its rough salutation. It was altogether too cold for out-door comfort, and church-goers as well as others who were forced to come out into the streets, hurried along with remarkable agility as if desirous of rapidly disappearing from public notice. At sunrise the sky was gloomy, and it seemed as if we were about to have a heavy fall of snow. At 10 o'clock there was a gentle flurry, just sufficient in quantity to frighten good old people into staying at home, who otherwise would have put on their warm things and ventured to church. The thermometer at this time of the day stood about 14 degrees above zero, but as the wind from the north sprung up, and drove the leaden clouds from overhead, the cold grew more intense, the mercury falling until at 3 o'clock it touched zero, and thereafter it rapidly declined until 5 P. M. where it marked 10 degrees below, at which point it remained at 9 P. M.—the hour at which we are penning these lines—without any sign of immediate change. For those who had courage to face the cutting wind, or whose love for such amusement made them oblivious of every other feeling, there was skating to their hearts content. On all the ponds the ice was strong enough to bear, if need be, the weight of elephants, and no impediment was put in the way of those who wished to skate. Comparatively few, however, were found inclined to avail themselves of the privilege. Perhaps the most disagreeable consequence of the freezing weather was entailed upon those miserable people who were compelled by any cause to ride in the city cars. Of course, just when a liberal supply of straw for the feet would have been doubly appreciated, there was a "plentiful lack" of this cheap comfort. Conductors, too, in cold weather, seem to take a malicious pleasure in holding open the car doors longer than they ought to, particularly while they are collecting the fare from the inevitable biped who will stand upon the front platform, no matter what may be the weather. These miseries of the passengers, causelessly inflicted, have the effect of drying up the milk of human kindness, which otherwise would flow in a stream of sympathy toward the poor driver, who alternately blows on his fingers or flagellates himself like one demented.

The Weather in the Country.

BOSTON, Sunday, Jan. 7.

The weather has been extremely cold to-day, with light snow squalls. At sunrise the thermometer was five degrees below zero, and during the whole day the mercury has remained near zero.

HALIFAX, Sunday, Jan 7—8 P. M.

The weather is bitter cold here.

PORTLAND, ME., Sunday, Jan. 7.

The weather is intensely cold here. Thermometer ten degrees below zero and downward.

BUFFALO, Sunday, Jan. 7.

This is the coldest day of the year. The thermometer indicated 5 degrees below zero this morning. The weather this evening is clear. There is no snow.

ALBANY, Sunday, Jan. 7.

The weather is clear and cold. During the last 24 hours the mercury has ranged from 2 to 12 degrees below zero.

TROY, Sunday, Jan. 7.

The thermometer indicates 10 degrees below zero.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Sunday, Jan. 7.

This is the coldest day of the season, the thermometer 12 degrees below zero. A sharp biting wind prevails. The river is effectually closed. The weather is clear. There was a light fall of snow last night.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sunday, Jan. 7.

Weather clear and very cold, with indications of snow. Wind northeast.

DETROIT, Sunday, Jan. 7.

Weather clear and cold, blowing hard. The passengers are crossing the river on the ice to-day.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Sunday, Jan. 7.

Weather clear and very cold. Thermometer 3 degrees below zero.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Jan. 7.

Weather clear and cold; river full of ice.

CINCINNATI, Sunday, Jan. 7.

Weather clear and cold; windy; thermometer 6 degrees above zero.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Jan. 7.

To-day has been the coldest day of the season. There was a slight fall of snow this morning. The wind changed to the westward about noon, the cold increasing in intensity. The thermometer to-night indicates 7 degrees above zero.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Jan. 7.

The weather to-day has been the coldest of the season, the thermometer ranging from 10 deg. to 8 deg. above zero.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Sunday, Jan. 7.

This has been the coldest day of the season; thermometer at sunrise 23° below zero.

NEW-HAVEN, Sunday, Jan. 7.

Thermometer at 11 P. M., 7° below zero.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sunday, Jan. 7.

Cold day here. Thermometer at noon stood at zero; at 10 P. M., 10° below zero.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Heavy Transactions in American Securities Abroad—The Question of the Annexation of Belgium to France—Spain and Chili—Instructions to Admiral Pareja.

We give the following additional extracts from our European exchanges, received by the steamship *Moravian:*

American Securities Abroad.

London Times' City Article, Dec. 21.

Advices from Frankfort mention that the Bourse in that city had been extremely dull for some time in consequence of the unsatisfactory state of the money market, discount continuing at 5¾ per cent., but that, as regards American stocks, since the receipt of the President's Message, a most extensive business had taken place, accompanied by a rise of 3¾ per cent., from 66¾ to 69¾ in two days. The outstanding speculations in the shape of "options" for the end of the year had mainly contributed to this movement, which has carried prices to a point 2 per cent. above those at New York. At the same time the German public generally have resumed purchases in them for investment, and so exclusive is their partiality, that all advertisements for Turkish or other loans, or for shares in any company, prove entirely unattractive. Even for the new Austrian loan, though the price is admitted to be very low, only 10,000,000 florins have been subscribed at Frankfort; and, notwithstanding the effect of the satisfactory turn affairs appear to have taken in Hungary, the Five per Cent. Nationals are quoted 61—a price lower than they have touched since the Italian war. Money continues to pour in from the country, where the requirements for the produce markets are over, but it is absorbed by the remittances to America.

The Future of Belgium—Will the Little Kingdom be Annexed to France?

From the London Times, Dec. 21.

There is a party in France, there is even, we believe, a party in Belgium, which looks with disfavor on the independent sovereignty which is administered at Brussels. The Belgian Coburgs have doubtless done all in their power to place themselves in accord with their subjects. The new King is said to be an extreme Catholic after the fashion of the priest-guided, convent-building people he has been called to govern. On the other hand, he will, no doubt prove an excellent constitutional monarch, according to the example of his father and his English relatives. But his position will be not the less difficult, and the end of his career no one will venture to predict. There will, we fear, be a "Belgian question" to be added to those which exercise the speculations of European statesmen. The old King is hardly in his grave before the future of the country begins to call forth discussion. One or two French journals have already had significant remarks, but we would call attention more particularly to the tone of the Prussian press. It is remarkable that at this moment the *Kreuz Zeitung* and other journals which are supposed to indicate the purposes or the wishes of Count BISMARK, have begun to hint at changes which may follow in the little kingdom, while the Liberal organs throw contempt on the suspicion, and declare that there is no danger for the present House, inasmuch as the Belgians value their independence, and that both Germany and England will do their utmost to maintain it. Without attributing too much importance to such a discussion, we may at least say that the circumstance that it has already begun, and is likely to be followed in other capitals than Berlin, shows that Belgium will have need of all the discretion of its rulers and all the forbearance of the French. With regard to the Prussian Government, we only repeat the assertions of the Prussians themselves when we say that there is a suspicion of its purposes. It is said that Count BISMACK and his supporters would not be unwilling to allow France to aggrandize herself to the northeast if Prussia were allowed free scope in Germany. It is doubtful whether the King of Prussia approves such a scheme; we are inclined to think that he does not, and that the indecent haste shown by the so-called Conservative journals of Berlin is rather an impulse of their own, or one communicated to them by politicians who are desirous of making the idea of annexation familiar to the world. * * * The reign of LEOPOLD II. will be undoubtedly a time of trial to the Belgian nationality. The next few years must decide whether independence be the permanent wish of the people, or whether that attraction which a great nation exercises upon small and kindred peoples on its frontier will be strong enough to cause Belgium to gravitate to the French monarchy, and finally to fall into it. * * * There is undoubtedly a strong attachment to the constitutional liberties which the late King so wisely respected; the people shudder at the doings of French prefects, and the iron enters into their soul when they are obliged, in deference to irresistible power, to expel some unhappy refugee from among them. The educated class prize the institutions they have gained, and the Ultramontanes, though they try the Parliamentary system to the utmost, are probably sincerely attached to it. But the brilliancy of the French nationality cannot but dazzle a large portion of the people. The working classes, and especially the younger men among them, might probably be led without difficulty to acquiesce in annexation. Then there are commercial interests which would be benefited by such a union. The industry of Belgium could not but profit largely by having such markets as forty millions of Frenchmen, not to speak of colonies in all parts of the world, would afford. France, with its increasing trade and accumulating capital, is carrying out industrial enterprises in all parts of Europe, and has even made its way to the New World. Concessions and favors of all sorts from foreign nations welcome the French capitalists, supported, as they are, by a powerful and active government. Consequently, the road to wealth might be made more easy to the Belgian if he formed part of this great community. Then the traveler, wherever he goes, receives substantial benefit from the respect and protection which a French passport insures. There are few countries in the world so thoroughly just and civilized that a Belgian would feel himself as perfectly secure in them as a Frenchman. In short, there are a hundred reasons for wishing to belong to a great nation instead of a little one. Then there is the intellectual influence which France exerts more and more every year. An educated class in Belgium does all it can to maintain the study of the native tongue, and there are not wanting a few authors of merit who still use it. But its decay and extinction for all higher purposes is only a matter of time. French is now the real language of Belgium, and language in such a case must influence nationality. With such opposite forces at work, it cannot be but that the partisans both of independence and incorporation will have reason to hope for success. The question is for the nation to determine as it shall judge best for its own interests; but it would be an outrage on public morality for Prussia, or any other Power, to take advantage of a new reign to embarrass an exemplary government and an inoffensive people.

Spain and Chili—Admiral Pareja's Instructions.

Madrid (Dec. 17) Correspondence of the London Times.

"It would seem," says the *Epoca*, the most creditable organ of public opinion in Spain, "that in consequence of the important news lately received from Peru, and with a view to be prepared for any event that may arise in the Pacific, orders have been issued to the Spanish arsenals to be ready with the reinforcements that were to be sent to the squadron under Admiral PAREJA."

Si vis pacem para bellum may be a very safe, but hardly a prudent policy for Spain, under present circumstances. Every day the conviction gains ground in this country that the government has no wish, as it has no means, to go to war; yet every day efforts are made, and expenses incurred, by it, in its anxiety to meet the exigencies of eventual war. The Spaniards begin to apprehend that they have thrust their head into a hornets' nest. The final success of the insurgents in Peru, and their old grudge against the Spanish name, have raised considerable uneasiness here, not only lest the Chilians may be less amenable to the counsels of European peacemakers than people hitherto imagined, but also lest it may become necessary to look forward to a general *levée des bouciiers* on the part of all the South American Republics. So far as Chili is concerned, the question seemed likely to admit of a very easy solution; all, I am told, that Admiral PAREJA agreeably to the latest instructions sent out to him, had to demand, was—1, a declaration on the part of the Chilian Government that throughout the transactions which have led to the present complication, "no offence was ever *meant*" against the Spanish nation or government; 2d, a reëstablishment of amicable relations on the terms fixed by the first and only treaty ever concluded between Spain and Chili, at the end of that war of independence which guaranteed the separate existence of the latter State. Upon these two points being settled Admiral PAREJA will close the negotiation with that demand which he originally put forth at its opening in September last—that is, he will insist on that twenty-one guns' salute, the very "pound of flesh," at the bottom of the whole quarrel.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

A gardener in the department of the Nord has discovered a new mode of restoring exhausted asparagus beds. He spread during the Spring 120 pounds weight of common salt over a piece of ground 30 feet long by 6 wide. The asparagus plants, though old and exhausted, produced a crop double what might be expected from the youngest and strongest plants. Although salt is dear in France, the gardener got a handsome profit by it. It seems that the middle of March is the best time to employ the salt.

M. WALUIEFF, head of the Polish educational department, recently held an examination in a Warsaw Grammar School. Among other historical questions he asked a boy, "Were the Romans a quiet people?" "They were very warlike," said the child; "and revolutionary," added the dignitary. "They offended their Cæsars, as the poles are offending their Czars, and that is the reason why they have disappeared from the face of the earth."

The Cologne Cathedral Chapter having nominated several ultramontane candidates to the ancient Episcopal See on the Rhine, the Prussian Cabinet have not only refused to confirm any of the number, but after vainly seeking the intercession of the Pope, have given the chapter to understand that if the diocese can do without a bishop, the government certainly can.

A correspondent of the London *Morning Advertiser* says that Marshal BAZAINE, in his last dispatches to his government, declared that the French forces in Mexico must be largely reinforced, or withdrawn without delay. Otherwise, adds Marshal BAZAINE, "We shall be driven to the pestilential coast, where sickness will destroy the entire army."

Gen. ESPARTERO is now in his 75th year, but he is hale and strong, with a healthy complexion and an erect bearing; he walks and rides, and is, although residing within the town, always out at his farm, taking as much interest in his potatoes and cabbages as the hermit of Caprera, to whom the Spaniards are so fond of comparing him.

The presence of Prince NAPOLEON at the funeral of M. BIXIO, instead of at the marriage of the Princess ANNA MURAT, has given great offence at the Tuileries, where M. BIXIO was, during his life, regarded as a formidable enemy of the present dynasty.

OFFENBACH's new opera, "Les Bergers," which has been brought out at the Bouffes Parisiens, was not very enthusiastically received by the audience. Among the characters is a live cow, which descends from a pasteboard hill, tempted by a piece of bread.

Under the title of *The Question of Women*, a fortnightly magazine is to be published in St. Petersburgh to advocate female education and other rights of the sex. A free school for girls, a reading-room, and workshop are to be connected with the magazine.

M. OLE BULL, the celebrated violinist, has left Sweden for a musical tour to the principal cities of Europe, in each of which he is expected to give a series of concerts.

Sir CHARLES EASTLAKE, who remains at Pisa, is in a very low state. Hardly any hope is entertained of his recovery.

Fires in Troy.

TROY, Sunday, Jan. 7.

The Congress-street Methodist Church took fire from the heater at 9 o'clock this morning, and was damaged to the extent of about $700.

About noon the residence of C. B. BISHOP, in First-street, was almost entirely destroyed by fire, which originated from the same cause. Loss about $5,000.

Fire at Dowagiac, Mich.

DETROIT, Mich., Sunday, Jan. 7.

A fire this morning at Dowagiac, Mich., destroyed property to the value of $70,000, on which there was an insurance of $20,000. Two banks and ten or twelve stores were burned.

Religious Affairs at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Jan. 7.

The Methodist centenary services were largely attended to-day. The general service was held in Caroline-street Church, where Bishop AMES gave a historical sketch of Methodism. Appropriate services were held in other churches.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Jan. 6.

Mining stocks are a shade firmer. Savage, $775; Ophir, $335; Chollar Potosi, $150; Imperial, $110; Yellow Jacket, $462 50; Crown Point, $595. Legal tenders, 69¾.

The City of London.

HALIFAX, Sunday, Jan. 7.

The *City of London* sailed this morning for New-York.

Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Jan. 6.

FLOUR and WHEAT are unchanged. HOGS quiet; city dressed at 11¼c. to 11¾c. MESS PORK dull at $28 for city dressed. GREEN MEATS dull. LARD quiet at 17c.@17½c. for prime. WHISKY steady at $2 24. GOLD, 142¾.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Jan. 6.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT quiet and declined 1c. at $1 22½@$1 23½ for No. 1. CORN quiet at 45c.@46c. for No. 1. OATS dull at 24c.@24½ for No. 1. HIGHWINES firm. PROVISIONS dull; Mess Pork declined 25c.@50c. at $24 50@$25; Sweet Pickled Hams at 17c.; Green Hams, at 14½c.@15.; Lard dull and declined ¼c.@½c. at 16c.@16½c.; Dressed Hogs, at 9½c.@10c. ℔ lb.; Live Hogs dull, at 8½c.@9c. RECEIPTS—2,300 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat, 19,000 bushels CORN, 23,000 bushels Oats, 20,000 bushels Barley. SHIPMENTS—2,300 bbls. Flour, 2,800 bushels Wheat, 1,400 bushels Oats.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

TRIBUTE TO DR. CUMMINGS.

His Body at the Church—Thousands of People Visit it—The Guard of Honor—The Services To-Day.

Never in his most vigorous health did Dr. CUMMINGS appear more beautiful and attractive physically than now, as he lies in the perfect tranquillity of death, robed in the graceful vestments of his office, mourned by thousands of his weeping flock, and guarded by the watchful eyes of his dearest professional and social friends.

The body was taken yesterday at 1 o'clock into the church and placed upon a catafalque at the head of the middle aisle. In the church a temporary altar has been erected, near where the altar formerly stood, and the unfinished portion of the church has been partitioned off. The pillars, organ loft, organ, communion rails and galleries are hung with fine black cloth, relieved by silver fringe and white silk festoons and rosettes. The partition is entirely covered with black merino, bearing in white silk and silver a large cross, with the words:

"Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

At the base of the chancel are tall silver candlesticks, immediately in front of which is the catafalque, covered with dark velvet and trimmed with silver.

Mr. ALFRED E. LAHENS, the Secretary of the Guard of Honor, has kindly furnished us with the following list of the gentlemen who are on duty by watches at the hours herewith indicated.

THE GUARD OF HONOR.

SUNDAY—ONE TO FIVE P. M.

C. F. De Loosey, G. W. Quintard, W. E. Everett, W. A. Seaver, W. Von Sachs, John Bryan.

FIVE TO SEVEN P. M.

J. Thoron, C. Thoron, P. Badetty, F. Braggiotti, C. C. Churchill, A. W. Whipple.

SEVEN TO NINE P. M.

W. W. Wheatley, W. H. Powell, J. M. Smith, R. Hutton, Walter Magee, A. Arias, Doctor Gouley, Edward Benjamin.

NINE TO ELEVEN P. M.

E. Ponvert, Jr., E. T. Young, T. J. Glover, Mr. Kelley, T. White, C. Marti.

ELEVEN TO ONE MONDAY MORNING.

H. Hoguet, J. P. Quinn, Daniel T. Murphy, Mr. Giraud, J. B. Nicholson, Ed. Chase.

ONE TO THREE A. M.

Mr. Hunt, C. C. Bradhurst, W. H. Field, Louis Ponvert, F. H. Churchill, F. H. McNulty.

THREE TO FIVE A. M.

Mr. Gaffney, Mr. Kelley, Mr. Underhill, A. Hoguet, W. J. F. Dailey.

FIVE TO SEVEN A. M.

Robt. Hoguet, F. McNulty, C. C. Bradhurst, W. H. Field, Jeremiah Devlin.

SEVEN TO NINE A. M.

Mr. Cleveland, J. Barcelo, E. Ponvert, Jr.; Dr. Gouley, Thos. Rivera.

NINE TO ELEVEN A. M.

J. B. Nicholson, Gur. Martinez, H. Hoguet, John Downing, Louis Ponvert, F. McNulty.

Gentlemen forming the guard are requested to be in the Vestry one quarter of an hour before the time for the change of watch. Gentlemen will please be in black dress, with black gloves.

By order,
ALF. E. LAHENS, Secretary.

At the hour appointed the church doors were opened to the 5,000 people who stood outside waiting for the opportunity of looking, for the last time, at the features of their beloved pastor. Placed by Mr. LAHENS, the guard stationed themselves on either side of the body, and the people with uncovered head and reverent mien passed slowly around it. Of every rank and station, of all sorts and conditions were the men, women and children who streamed in and out of the church, but varied as may have been their social positions there was a unanimity of sorrow, a unison of grief which showed them all akin.

The features of the deceased were entirely life-like. Uncolored, unchanged in expression, perfectly pleasant and fairly radiant, so that, but for the solemn stillness, the inexplicable hush of death, one would not for a moment imagine him a member of the vast multitude of travelers who have gone hence never to return. The throngs continued undiminished, and if there was no interruption during the night, it will not be an over liberal estimate to suggest that 20,000 people will have visited the place, in addition to the thousands who were unable to effect an entrance.

The services of to-day will be of the grandest and most imposing nature, the mass being performed by Rev. Dr. MCGLYNN, and the funeral sermon or oration being pronounced by Rev. Father HECKER, the celebrated Paulist Missionary. The absolution will be given by Bishop MCCLOSKEY, who will also, it is expected, deliver a short address. About two hundred invitations have been issued to the clergy, including six Bishops, to be present on the occasion.

The cultivated musical taste of Dr. CUMMINGS naturally drew toward him and St. Stephen's Church all the vocal celebrities and organists who have visited this country, and they have severally for many years aided in making the music of this edifice famous throughout the United States. For the solemn occasion of to-day artists without number have volunteered their services, as a last tribute to their late friend, and the music will be given with all the grandeur commensurate with the solemnity of the occasion. BERGE, the organist, has been chosen as director of the requiem, and will preside at the organ. CHERUBINI's Requiem Mass will be sung by the whole force of the Mendelssohn Union. The only soloist will be ISIDORA CLARK, the distinguished cantatrice, who, by special request of the family of Dr. CUMMINGS, will sing the "Offertory," music by MERCADANTE.

We do not care to anticipate, but we shall be greatly mistaken if the services, aside from the notability of the occasion, *per se*, are not memorable from the beauty and excellence of the musical tribute. At 10:30 o'clock A. M., the services proper of the day will commence, cards of admission having been issued by Rev. Dr. MCGLYNN, the friend and associate of the deceased.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

Meeting at the Cooper Institute—Letters from Distinguished Citizens—Speeches of W. C. Bryant, Vicuna Mackenna, and others.

On Saturday evening a meeting was held at the Cooper Institute, for the purpose of reaffirming the Monroe Doctrine and expressing sympathy with the smaller republics on this continent. The hall was appropriately decorated and on a strip of cloth, stretched across the front of the platform, were the words, "Heroic Santo Domingos, Chili, Peru, Mexico. If they have not conquered, they will conquer." And on a draped transparency, the words, "HENRY WINTER DAVIS. His spirit lives with us to-night."

About 8 o'clock Mr. SQUIER entered the hall, accompanied by Mr. W. C. BRYANT, PETER COOPER, E. F. DUNBAR and others, and called the meeting to order, nominating Mr. WM. C. BRYANT as Chairman. The nomination being confirmed, a list of Vice-Presidents was read, including the names of WM. H. WEBB, LEONARD W. JEROME, PETER COOPER, HORACE GREELEY and Major-Gen. ROSECRANS. Messrs. J. R. WHEELOCK, Col. A. H. DUGANNE and others, were appointed Secretaries.

Mr. BRYANT, on taking the chair, said that they had met for the purpose of assuring the Government of their support in resisting such audacious attempts as have recently been made to interfere in the politics of Mexico. Mr. BRYANT also spoke of the decease of the Hon. HENRY WINTER DAVIS, who would have been with them had not death interposed. Mr. BRYANT announced that it was the intention of the committee, after the reading of the resolutions and letters, to adjourn the meeting to some evening when the attendance of gentlemen now detained by business in Washington could be secured.

Mr. SQUIER then read letters from Hon. Montgomery Blair, Senator Nesmith of Oregon, Hon. John Conness, U. S. Senator from California; Hon. Robert Dale Owen, Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, Hon. R. T. Van Horn of Missouri, Hon. J. Baker of Illinois, Hon. Charles Sitgreaves of New-Jersey, Major-Gen. J. A. Garfield, M. C. from Ohio; Hon. B. F. Wade, Major-Gen. Sickles, Hon. John A. Kasson of Iowa, Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Speaker of the House of Representatives; Hon. Hamilton Ward of New-York, Hon. R. W. Clarke, Hon. Horace Maynard of Tennessee, Hon. Samuel J. Randall, Hon. James H. Lane and Major-Gen. Mussey, all expressing approval of the objects of the meeting, and regretting the inability of the writers to be present on the occasion.

Resolutions were read by Mr. SQUIER to the effect that whereas it had been declared that any attempts of European Powers to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere would be considered dangerous to our peace and safety; and whereas any attempts to oppress the Republics of America would be viewed as the manifestations of an unfriendly disposition towards the United States; and whereas France has interfered to oppress our sister Republic of Mexico, and Spain to extend her system over Hayti, Chili and Peru; that the United States is bound to establish, if necessary by force of arms, the great principle of the Monroe Doctrine—that America belongs to Americans; and that by the constant endorsement of this doctrine we have assumed a responsibility towards our sister republics, and an obligation to defend and protect them.

The resolutions being adopted, Mr. THEODORE E. TOMLINSON, after alluding to the death of Mr. DAVIS, said it was necessary for the people to speak out on all great questions, for it was on such questions that great men were always timid. Cabinet ministers and high officials wait for the popular voice. Of international law, the speaker said that there was really no international law, for there was no arbiter except the conscience of the people. Our Secretary of State had gone, it is said, on a voyage to the South, and probably would visit MAXIMILIAN, and say to him the thousand things that might look awkward on paper. It was time to prevent any more monarchies from being planted on our shores. To England he would say: Beware! beware! If she encourages France to establish a monarchy in Mexico, she would find ere long the green flag of Ireland waving on the Irish shore.

Mr. SQUIER then read a resolution indorsing the action of the Republic of Chili, and complimenting her on the brilliant success which has crowned her first contest with the Spanish forces.

Señor VICUNA MACKENNA, of Chili, was then introduced, and after thanking them for the adoption of the resolution relative to his native land, said that for fifty years Chili had striven to establish republicanism against the schemes of the European monarchs. Americans had been educated in liberty by their fathers and teachers, but in Chili their teachers had been their haughty conquerors, who taught them to cut each others throats and to glorify the words of CORTEZ and PIZARRO. The speaker concluded by saying "we have a Monroe Doctrine of our own South America—a Monroe Doctrine supported not by orators in public halls nor by articles in newspapers, but enforced at the point of the sword. [Applause.] It baffled the schemes of WALKER, the fillibuster, and on more than one occasion has baffled the European monarchs in their aggressive designs. We understand the Monroe Doctrine to mean not invasion, but protection—to mean simply this: that the Kings and Emperors of Europe will not be permitted to interfere with republican institutions on this continent."

Señor MACKENNA concluded his address amid a perfect storm of applause.

Mr. SQUIER then read a resolution endorsing the policy of President JOHNSON, which was unanimously adopted.

Mr. S. S. COX was the next speaker. He referred to the death of Mr. WINTER DAVIS, with whom he served in the last Congress, and said he hoped a convocation of Republics will be held at Panama, including the Republic of Cuba, and that there the great nations of Europe may receive a lesson. Had we taken decided steps at once, MAXIMILIAN would never have come to Mexico, but now our own troubles being ended, we should have time to look at this question and to settle it decisively.

The meeting then adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.

PUBLIC NUISANCES.

The Municipal Dumping Ground—The Consummation of Insalubrities.

Loud and frequent complaints are made, even during the present season of the year, respecting the condition of affairs on the city dumping ground, near the foot of Twelfth-street, on the North River. A visit to the neighborhood would probably not fail of convincing the most skeptical person that the complaints referred to are not groundless. We have been there, and we are no longer in doubt on this point. We don't wonder that people grumble about the dumping ground; and only marvel that they confine their dissent to mildly drawn letters addressed to the respectable press of the city, which probably those who have custody of the evils com lained of never see.

It is beyond the scope of human limitations to comprehend the idea of a national army, or a national debt, or any other great total composed of an immense number of little parts, and the human mind always totally fails to adequately realize, in one intellectual effort, the greatness of that which is beyond its power to grasp and hold. In like manner, and by the effect of the same limitations, it is impossible to understand, or even describe the operation of cleansing a large city. Of course, there will not be wanting enough people to say, just here, that we of New-York cannot, by any possibility, be expected to know anything about a clean city, because it is something we have never seen unless we have been away from home; but our remark is designed to apply to all cities, and is used in no offensive sense. Details aside, however, it is sufficient for our present purpose if the reader understand, as the merest novitiate cannot fail to do, that the filth and refuse of any paved town, even if of inconsiderable size, must of necessity be not small in amount; and if the notion of the quantity of foul matter yielded by this city can, by this or any effort at comparison, be but faintly and imperfectly arrived at, we can perhaps get a better conception of the nuisance here to be exposed, in the statement that a very great part of the offal which is gathered (and of the immense quantities ungathered we will not speak,) is carried in carts to the foot of Twelfth-street, North River, and there dumped in heaps; the component parts of which, as they lie festering and rotting under the visitations of the elements, are, after the manner of filth, cyclopedic; comprising every known element and combination of elements of garbage and fecal matter—old boots, oyster shells, decayed tin-ware, stable-sweepings, street mud, dead cats, house offal, &c., &c., *ad libitum, ad infinitum.*

In the mountainous form—for it can scarcely be fitly alluded to in any term less significant, to such heights do the continued deposits rise—the accumulation of the dumping carts usually remains for many days, often during several weeks, before the boats take it away to its place of final deposit, where it is considered a fertilizing agent of great value, and is, therefore, most appropriately, buried. During the time of delay spoken of the entire tract of land used for dumping purposes, a lot as big as the City Hall Park, or nearly so, becomes one stupendous and dreadful nuisance, emitting odors heavily freighted with the seeds of death, and offending the nostrils of the people to a degree wholly incompatible with comfort or health. Like many of the institutions of New-York, and in fact, most, if not all, such institutions not controlled by a power from without our own borders, this one of the dumping ground needs looking after. For, with the mild Winter we are now having auguring most unfavorably for the sanitary footings-up of the next Autumn, and with the wafting over the entire central and northwestern part of the town, by the mild breezes of another Summer, of the hideous exhalations from those Egyptian pyramids of filth; and the continuance of the slaughter-houses; and the defective sewerage, and a few more of the evils and abuses we groan under; and we may as well all begin seasonably to get our lives insured, make our wills, and prepare for a tranquil passage between the world of time and that of the future. This is no jesting, but, on the contrary, the foregoing are but the baldest facts, and the most logical and summary conclusions. How much may come of this ventilation of the dumping ground, no one can tell; but like the pioneer work in the anti-slavery movement, it can do no harm to "agitate, agitate;" and this much we mean to do persistently, sincerely and at all proper times.

FRAUDS ON THE GOVERNMENT.

Seizure of Plates for Printing Spurious Cigar Stamps—Arrest of Five Persons Implicated in the Transaction.

We have for some time past been in possession of information relating to the issue in this city of spurious revenue stamps, but have refrained from making it public at the request of the officers of the government.

About two months ago, Mr. ISAAC HARVEY, Revenue Inspector, whose office is at No. 83 Cedar-street, became aware that large quantities of cigars were being thrown on the market in boxes which bore spurious revenue stamps. He at once put some of his subordinates at work, who, after a number of unsuccessful attempts to get hold of some of the stamps from first hands, were at last successful. Capt. YOUNG, of the detective force, was then communicated with, and he placed Detectives WILSON and SLOWEY at the disposal of Mr. HARVEY. The officers, by his directions, followed up the case for about two weeks, when, on the 30th of December, everything being ready, they arrested one JOSEPH HECHT, a cigar dealer, and from hints let drop by him, another cigar dealer named WM. FRANKLER, doing business in Maiden Lane, was taken into custody. These arrests led to the subsequent capture of JACOB FUCH, a very sly bird, who was not to be found when wanted. In fact FUCH was in Washington at the time, and it was only by stratagem that his presence was secured in this city. He was however, induced to visit New-York, and while taking a walk with a friend on Tuesday morning last, was suddenly accosted by Detective SLOWEY, who claimed the honor of his acquaintance, and insisted on accompanying him. While in SLOWEY's company, FUCH, seeing that the game was nearly played out, stated that he had never manufactured spurious stamps, but had procured them of a type-setter named WITZCHEILING, who had a place of business in Chatham-street. In the meantime Capt. STEERS, of the Thirteenth Precinct, Sergt. WHITMORE, and Detective MCCLEOD had obtained some information relative to WITZCHEILING, and they arrested him at his house, No. 22 Orchard-street. The prisoner, who was greatly alarmed, said that he had never printed any of the stamps, but that RANDALL & BLOMEKE, of No. 166 William street, were the guilty parties. The officers proceeded to the place indicated and there found BLOMEKE at work, who immediately made what he declared to be a full confession, stating that he had printed only 500 impressions from the plate—about 2,500 stamps in all; that he had destroyed the plate by placing it in the furnace, and declared that his partner, Mr. RANDALL, was entirely innocent, he (BLOMEKE) printing the stamps after the regular hours of business.

All the parties were taken before United States Commissioner OSBORN, and held to bail. Their examination is set down for Tuesday next.

After the confession of BLOMEKE Detective MCLEOD set to work, and on the 5th inst. he succeeded in finding the partially-destroyed plates from which the spurious stamps had been printed. The plates are electrotypes from wood cuts. The portions recovered show evident traces of having been subjected to the action of fire. This discovery also led to another, namely, that the first issue of cigar stamps, printed in green ink, had been forged, a portion of the spurious plates coming to light while the search for the new plates was in progress. The officers of the Government were not previously aware that the old stamps had ever been forged. The party engaged in taking the electrotype was also discovered, but he stated that he was not aware of the use to which the stamps were to be put, and that all he did was to make electrotypes from the wood cuts furnished him. He will be used as a witness.

From a careful examination of the spurious and genuine stamps, one is quite unable to determine which is the imitation, so nearly do they resemble each other. The only difference is in the length, it appearing by careful measurement that the spurious stamp is one-eighth of an inch longer than the genuine. A sample of the spurious stamps was forwarded to Washington some time ago, and also to the printer, and both the government authorities and the printer gave it as their opinion that the stamps were genuine. It may be stated that both are very inferior specimens of engraving or rather wood cutting.

Mr. HARVEY has now under seizure 200,000 cigars, the boxes of which bear the spurious stamps. The penalty for selling or being engaged in the counterfeiting of U. S. stamps is a fine of $1,000 and five years' imprisonment.

It appears that the manner in which the cigar stamps are disposed of by the government opens a door to fraud. The stamps, which are worth $1 each, are not sold, but are placed on the boxes by a Government Inspector, and signed by him. The dealer gives a bond to the government, and when he disposes of the cigars he pays for the stamps. It is expected that some rather curious developments may come out on the trial of the parties implicated. It is supposed that the government has been a loser to the extent of $1,000 per day during the time the spurious stamps have been in circulation.

The officers engaged in tracing up and arresting the guilty parties appear to have acted with great energy and discretion, and will doubtless receive some substantial token of the government's appreciation of their services.

Pew-Renting in Plymouth Church.

The annual rental of pews in Plymouth Church (Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER,) will take place next Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock. In announcing this fact to his congregation yesterday morning, Mr. BEECHER said that the members of Plymouth Church Society would meet on that evening for their "annual festivity;" upon which occasion all those now holding pews would give them up cheerfully, and secure such others as it would be their fortune to get. He said that he had been frequently asked why the pews were sold in this manner, as some would like to keep their seats uninterruptedly from year to year. But such had not been their economy. There were some who at times would not be able to obtain so expensive a seat as they would desire, but who would have the means another year. Then there were many who, on account of the demand for seats were unable to get such a one as suited them, and who ought to have a chance the next year. He said that it would be very pleasant for the members of the society to come together in that way, and the social intercourse would be enjoyed; but the business of the evening would be the renting of the pews. There will be no postponement on account of the weather.

Twenty-second Regiment Promenade Concert.

The members of the gallant and amusement-loving Twenty-second Regiment National Guard, gave another of their promenade concerts on Saturday evening, at their spacious and handsome armory, in Fourteenth-street. This makes the fifth concert of the present series. The following was the programme of the evening, which was admirably interpreted by the regimental band, under the leadership of T. J. DODWORTH: Quickstep, "Alexandria;" Aria from Puritani, "A te o cara;" overture, "Allessandro Stradella;" polka, "Leap-Year;" chiravari, "Pot Pourri;" promenade, "Sorgenbrecher Waltz," grand finale from "La Juive;" overture, "Poet and Peasant;" lied, "Lob der Thrane," "Harlequin" polka, quickstep, "Louisen," Josephine Galop. Owing to the weather, the multiplicity of balls and social hops, of late, and the attractions of the Bateman concert at the Academy of Music, the fifth promenade concert of the Twenty-second Regiment was not so well attended as has hitherto been the rule. Still there were a large number of the numerous friends of the regiment present, who made the tour of the drill rooms, and enjoyed the music.

Centennary Celebration of the Establishment of the Methodist Church in America.

SERMON BY REV. HENRY J. FOX.

Yesterday being the centennary of the establishment of Methodism upon this continent, Rev. HENRY J. FOX, of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church in Seventh-avenue, addressed his congregation, after the opening morning services, on the doctrines, polity and progress of the church, taking for his text the following selections from the 48th and 87th Psalms:

"Walk about Zion, and go round about her: tell the towers thereof."

"Mark ye well her bulwarks, consider her palaces; that ye may tell *it* to the generation following."

"The Lord loveth the gates of Zion more than all the dwellings of Jacob."

"And of Zion it shall be said, this and that man was born in her."

"The Lord shall count when he writeth up the people, *that* this *man* was born there. Selah."

Regarded, said the preacher, as applying with peculiar significance to the Church of God, we are here exhorted to make her beauty and strength the basis of historical record. The reverend gentleman then proceeded to give the Episcopalian and Presbyterian theories of the Church, and the Methodist, as set forth in the articles of faith, afterward entering into an exposition of the doctrines and polity of the Methodist Episcopal Church, dwelling at large upon that which is peculiar to that denomination and sketched briefly its history from the year 1766 to the present time, eulogizing Captain Webb, Robt. Stowbridge, Bishop Asbury and others, and defended its peculiarities of doctrine and discipline, especially the itinerancy of its ministers. The following points were then made: First—The illustrious men by whom the work of the century has been done. Mention was made of the distinguished authors, Richard Watson, Adam Clarke, Joseph Benson, Robt. Emory, Nathan Bangs and James Floy; the distinguished scholars Martin Ruter, Wilber Fisk, Stephen Oliver and John Dempster; the eloquent preachers Jesse Lee, Whatcoat Vasy, McKendy, Roberts, Summerfield, Cookman, Briscom, Garretson, Abbot, Pitman, Kennedy, and a score of others, and the honored laymen Judge McLane and Dr. Bond. Second—The Present Magnitude of the Church. The American Methodist Church began with two poor Irish emigrants. At the first conference, in 1773, there were but ten preachers and eleven hundred and sixty members. Against the old rigging-loft in William-street there are now 10,015 churches. Instead of Webb and Embury 6,821 preachers in the active work. Instead of the little class of 12 a membership of 928,320, and the people who found it hard work to raise a few hundred dollars for the first church in John-street have now twenty-six millions of church property. To this must be added the ministers, the membership, the property and colleges of the church South, making a grand total of $1,950,000 members, 12,000 traveling preachers, with congregations numbering 7,800,000 souls. In 1766 the church had no book concern. Now it has one with a capital of $837,000 and doing a business of over $1,200,000 a year. Then it had no missionary, tract, church, Extension Societies or Sabbath-school Union. Now it has all these with an income of $1,250,000. Third—If it is asked what Methodism has done during the past century, it may be answered that it has provided for the religious wants of the continent. The poor itinerant has taken the gospel where no one else would have carried it. It has done this great work with greater economy than it could have been done by any other organization. By keeping its orderly arrangements abreast of emigration it has founded great States. It has been loyal to the country through all its history, and especially during the great rebellion. The deepest, broadest stains have been made in our gory fields by Methodist blood. It has supplied the land with greater educational facilities than any other Christian denomination in the same space of time. It has given the country 25 colleges, with 158 instructors. The endowments of its colleges already amounts to the noble sum of three millions of dollars. It has established 77 academies, which, with 556 instructors, furnish education for over 17,000 students. Above all it has saved millions of souls. Fourth—In speaking of the philosophy of this amazing usefulness and growth, the Reverend gentleman said its wonderful church discipline must be taken into the account. It provides ways, persons, times for the doing of every kind of church work. By its thorough scrutiny into personal, official, and especially ministerial character and labor, it keeps the church always pure and ever active. The spiritual and liberal character of its theology is another cause. In all her early history also there was a harmony between her usages and the democratic institutions of the land. Its free salvation, its free seats, its plain churches, its regard for the poor, have made it the people's church. Nor must its singing be forgotten. Its simple, soul-stirring hymns, the heartiness and pathos with which they are sung has made them the power of God to the salvation of thousands. Above all, the grand secret of success has been the special influences of the Holy Ghost. Fifth—If it is asked what this centennary movement is designed to accomplish, it may be answered: It is designed to make the church more powerfully felt in the education of the country. It proposes to take a more thorough hold upon the masses by devoting the money that has hitherto been paid for interest on church debts, to the sustenance of pioneer and missionary work. It proposes to assume that maternal position before the country which its wealth justifies and demands. It proposes a monumental building for missionary purposes in the City of New-York, a monumental fund for the education of its ministers, and monumental churches and colleges all over the land. It is proposed that there shall be raised for these purposes during the present year at least two millions of dollars, some say five—it may be twenty-five. In conclusion the church was exhorted to give, in view of their indebtedness to God for temporal blessings, and especially in view of what Methodism had done for them and their families; also in view of what the church should accomplish in the land. If you wish, said the speaker, your houses of worship to be free from debt—free them. If you wish to have churches for the poor—build them. If you wish her ministers to be educated and supported in infirmity and age—give to the funds which guarantee them both. If you wish her to take possession of the continent, give her the means and she will to do it.

Gen. Sweeney to the Fenians.

GENTLEMEN AND BROTHERS: The very incorrect reports of the fourth day's proceedings of the Fenian Convention, now assembled in this city, which have appeared in the daily papers, compel me, in justice to myself, to lay before you a full and plain statement of the facts as they occurred. A delegation of the Fenian Brotherhood, sent from the convention for that purpose, waited on me at my office and invited me to appear before the "Congress," then sitting at Clinton Hall, which invitation I respectfully declined, stating my reasons to be, first, that I believed I should only expose myself to insult and misrepresentation, and secondly, that I did not recognize the legality of that body. They called on me a second time and earnestly urged my attendance, assuring me that neither insult nor misrepresentation should occur, and urging that my presence might do much to restore peace and harmony. Under these circumstances, anxious, as I trust I ever am, to promote the welfare of the Brotherhood, I waived my objections and accompanied them. The result proved that my apprehensions were not unfounded. After their pressing invitation, though my arrival was greeted with apparent warmth, my efforts at conciliation were met by certain parties, whom I had previously named to the delegation, with insult and outrage. I was denounced as not being a Fenian, and my right to be on the floor denied, although the convention had sent for me themselves. I was subjected to a series of puerile and impertinent interruptions and cross-questionings, having no other tendency than to widen the breach already existing. My statement that I had never taken the pledge was qualified by the explanation that the circle in Nashville, Tenn., of which I have the honor to be a member, and into which I was unanimously elected, decided, as a compliment to me, that no pledge should be required, although I signified my willingness then to take it. This explanation, which should have appeared in the newspaper reports, was not regarded by these men; nor, when asked if I was willing to take the pledge before the convention, was my prompt offer to do so accepted, showing an evident intention to place me in a false position. I certainly was not aware until then that the slightest doubt of my loyalty to the cause existed, and it is rather too late to predicate such an idea on a fact well known to the Congress at Philadelphia, having been stated by no less a person than Mr. MULLEN, the friend and admirer of Mr. O'MAHONY. I can certainly afford to despise any such attempts after a lifetime of devotion to the freedom of my native land. In my interview with the convention, I carefully avoided anything which could be construed into personalities until badgered and outraged by questions, the purport of which was only to promote dissension and distrust. I then felt compelled to accuse one of my opponents publicly with having uttered two deliberate falsehoods, then and there declaring that I could repose no confidence in his veracity. In conclusion I would remark that I believe that a large and respectable portion of the delegates present are honorable men, inspired by a desire to investigate and judge firmly and impartially. But there is an element of discord, composed of members from the Manhattan District, under the lead of unscrupulous men who have done and will do everything they can to stifle and prevent union for the advancement of their own selfish schemes, even should it be at the price of Ireland's ruin. Fraternally, J. W. SWEENY,

Secretary of War,
Fenian Brotherhood.

POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Ledwith.

Mr. THOMAS L. RAYMOND, the paying Teller of the North River Bank, of this city, charged SAMUEL H. BOLLES with having committed forgery, and the accused was arrested by Officer REILLY, of the Sixteenth Precinct. The statement of the complainant was, that on the 9th of September last the prisoner came into the bank and presented a check purporting to be drawn by J. SHAFFER, a gentleman residing at No. 73 Nassau-street, Brooklyn, for the sum of $517, and payable to L. PHELPS or bearer. Believing the check to be genuine, Mr. RAYMOND paid the amount of its face. Subsequently it was learned that Mr. SHAFFER had not signed any such check, and pronounced the signature a forgery. No defence being set up, the prisoner was committed to stand his trial in default of $2,000 bail. He is 23 years of age, a native of Connecticut, and resides in Hartford in that State.

BURGLARY.

THOMAS MELROSE and WM. M. HUSTON were arrested by Officers WASHBURN and PALMER, of the Ninth Precinct, on a charge of having forced an entrance into the billiard saloon of H. H. STACK, Nos. 77 and 79 Sixth-avenue, the night of the 29th ult., and stolen from the premises a lot of billiard and pool balls, valued at $414. On being arrested both the prisoners admitted the fact, stating that one MARCUS LACIA had aided them in disposing of the missing property. LACIA was subsequently taken into custody, and the three were held for further examination.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

MICHAEL MADDOX, aged 23 years, a native of Ireland, residing at No. 63 Cherry-street, was arrested by Officer MULLEN, of the Fourth Precinct, on a charge of having stolen a pocket-book containing $79 50 in legal tender notes and fractional currency, the property of Mr. WM. PYNE, who does business at No. 103½ Cherry-street. The complainant stated that he laid his pocket-book on the counter and was about to pay MADDOX some money, when he was called away to another part of the store, leaving his pocket-book on the counter in front of the prisoner. It is charged that while the proprietor was absent MADDOX took the money out of the wallet, and threw the latter away as he left the premises. JANE KELLY, who was in the store at the time, testified to having witnessed the occurrence. The prisoner was committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

GRAND LARCENY.

Two brothers, named JACOB and PETER ROSS, aged 19 and 16 years respectively, were brought before the court yesterday, charged with having stolen forty yards of silk plush, valued at $120, from the premises of Mr. CHARLES S. CLARK, who is in business at No. 118 Nassau-street. Both of the prisoner plead guilty to the charge, and were committed to prison for trial without bail.

Essex Market—Before Justice Mansfield.

JOHN SHEPHERD hired a room on the 27th ult. from ANNETTA LOWENBERG, at No. 48 East Broadway, and on taking up his residence there brought with him a trunk, which seemed heavily filled with personal apparel. The following day he disappeared, leaving behind him his trunk and a hat, but carrying off a quantity of clothing, valued at $180, the property of HENRY CHRISTIANSON and CHARLES DOHLE, who roomed together in Mrs. LOWENBERG's premises. The robbery was effected by forcing open the door with a common chisel. SHEPHERD refused to answer any questions, and was remanded to permit further investigations. His trunk was discovered to be empty.

Fourth District Court—Before Justice Connolly.

Mrs. ANNA MARIA PARLIMAN, whose husband is an officer of the Twelfth Precinct Police, residing in One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, made a complaint against ABRAM VAN ORDEN, a young man about 20 years of age, charging him with having committed a brutal outrage on the person of her adopted daughter, named MARY ANN SIMPSON, a child of 7 years. It appears that on the 12th ult. the little girl went to gather chips at some buildings in process of erection near Mrs. PARLIMAN's residence, where VAN ORDEN was at work. Some days afterward the child's health seemed to be failing, and a physician being called in, the fact was revealed that an assault had been committed and a loathsome disease communicated. The child's affidavit stated that the outrage had been repeated a second time. The prisoner was committed for examination.... Officer BRUSLE, of the Twenty-second Precinct, arrested RICHARD ALLEN, a carpenter, aged 40 years, on a similar charge, preferred by Mr. REYNOLDS. He stated that his daughter, MARY ANN, aged 7 years, had been grossly outraged by the prisoner in his carpenter-shop, where she had been sent for shavings. The similarity of the two cases was most remarkable. ALLEN was also held for examination.

Immigration.

A table showing the total number of passengers that have arrived at this port during the year 1865; their numbers in each respective month of the year, and the names of the various ports of their embarkation, with the totals of each separate port of embarkation, as follows:

MONTH. 1865.	Liverpool.	London.	Hamburgh.	Havre.	Glasgow.	Genoa.	Bremen.	Antwerp.	Rotterdam.	Londonderry.	Algoa Bay.	Newport.	Melbourne.	Totals.
January	3,363	180	134	268	102	100	1,091	112	....	....	....	....	....	5,218
February	1,521	75	591	....	117	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2,416
March	4,394	123	266	126	228	....	969	80	....	....	....	....	....	6,178
April	7,567	107	840	....	513	30	1,671	140	....	....	....	....	....	10,818
May	16,315	236	1,735	821	1,622	....	3,066	267	63	208	....	....	....	24,345
June	15,910	314	5,487	661	1,135	....	2,967	470	....	209	47	....	....	27,219
July	12,623	920	2,075	237	928	....	4,369	....	120	....	....	24	....	21,286
August	12,466	297	8,443	388	904	....	3,816	452	58	....	....	....	....	21,811
September	12,208	1,257	3,377	1,445	1,017	104	3,298	303	....	187	....	....	....	23,096
October	10,218	238	2,539	1,018	1,411	....	4,837	218	....	....	....	....	....	20,179
November	9,274	1,651	4,968	730	1,218	....	7,017	....	187	....	....	....	....	26,045
December	5,831	182	2,473	649	267	56	2,311	291	86	....	....	....	72	12,248
Totals	111,790	5,580	27,933	6,241	9,462	290	35,061	2,253	514	602	47	24	72	
Grand Totals														199,839

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Held by Joseph F. Barnard, Justice.—Nos. 245, 609, 47, 91, 117, 229, 247, 261, 311, 317, 1155, 1029, 877, 1079, 343, 353, 365, 381, 385, 389. *Part II.*—Held at No. 73 Duane street, by Justice Balcom. Nos. 629, 595, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 312, 336, 360, 646, 430, 432, 434, 438, 440, 444, 466, 480.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Justice Sutherland.—Nos. 11, 12, 22, 27, 29, 34, 40, 47, 48, 55, 78, 79, 96, 98. The general call commences at No. 99.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Adjourned to Jan. 15, at 10 A. M.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—*Part I.*—Held by Justice Jones. Circuit opens at 11 A. M. Nos. 1673, 1645, 491, 1349, 901, 1691, 1753, 1351, 1463, 1829, 1747, 1789, 1791, 1793. *Part II.*—Held by Chief Justice Robertson. Court opens at 11 A. M. Nos. 1666, 1810, 2156, 2168, 2174, 1818, 1644, 1464, 4200, 2176, 232, 2140, 1766, 1324, 1476.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Held by Judge Cardoza. Court opens at 11 A. M. Nos. 1152, 1189, 515, 1292, 1322, 1267, 908, 1298, 840, 1083, 683, 972, 1332, 1333, 1334. *Part II.*—Held by Judge Daly. Court opens at 11 A. M. Nos. 563, 1272, 1273, 1174, 1112, 776, 1179, 1180, 773, 593, 1046, 1028, 733, 1335, 1336.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Same as Friday last.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A GROUP OF ACCIDENTS.—HENRY SHOFER, aged 28 years, a native of Germany, and residing at No. 184 West Fortieth-street, fell from a ladder on Saturday in front of a new building in process of erection in Front-street, near Jackson. He was very seriously injured by the fall, and is now lying at Bellevue Hospital in a critical condition ....TIMOTHY O'BRIEN, who resides at No. 47 Hamilton-street, while at work on Saturday on board the steamer *Union*, lying at Pier No. 40, East River, was seriously injured by a hogshead of tobacco which fell upon him. He was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital....MARY MCDERMOTT, a girl aged 10 years, was run over on Saturday evening at the corner of Twenty-third-street and Eighth-avenue by a coach driven by JOHN CONNELL. She was seriously hurt by the horses' feet and the wheels. The police carried her home....ROBERT HALLIDAY, aged 58, residing at No. 247 West Twenty-second-street, on Saturday fell from the front platform of car No. 83, of the Eighth-avenue line, at the corner of Eighth-avenue and Nineteenth-street, receiving several severe contusions about the head and face. It is supposed that he was laboring under the effects of liquor. He was conveyed to his home....MARK MALONE, aged 13, and residing at No. 133 Avenue D, was run over on Saturday by car No. 99 of the Belt Railroad, in Front-street, near Pike-slip, and was seriously injured. He was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital.

HAWKINS ZOUAVE BALL.—This civil association, which is formed of members of the well known Ninth New York Volunteers, whose familiar title during the war was the "Hawkins Zouaves," will give a ball on Friday evening next at Irving Hall, the arrangements for which are of a complete character. Such good soldiers as the Zouaves proved themselves will doubtless make their festival as successful as were their deeds in the field.

PERSONAL.—Gen. D. J. KEILY, of the United States Army, is in the city; and stopping at the Libby House, on Warren-street. The General has just arrived from Washington, and will leave in a few days for the South.

MEETING OF THE AMERICAN AND FOREIGN JOINT STOCK COMPANY.—A meeting of this company will be held at Hope Chapel at 7:30 o'clock this evening, when an address will be delivered by Rev. SELAH MARTIN, on "The Labor and Trade of the South."

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE WEEK OF PRAYER IN THE EASTERN DISTRICT.—The following is the programme for the services of the week of prayer in the Eastern District, commencing to-day: Daily Union prayer meeting in the lecture room of the First Baptist Church, corner of South Fifth and Fifth streets, from 3:30 to 4:30 o'clock P. M. Missionary meeting, this evening, in the Presbyterian Church, corner of South Third and Fifth streets, at which an account of the foreign missionary work of the old school Presbyterian Church will be given by Rev. DAVID IRVING, Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions. To-morrow evening missionary meeting in the Reformed Dutch Church, corner South Second and Fourth streets, with an account of the foreign missionary work of the whole Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, by Rev. Mr. FERRIS, Corresponding Secretary of their board. Wednesday night, missionary meeting in the New-England Congregational Church, with an account of the great missionary work of the Congregational and New School Presbyterian Churches, carried on by the A. B. C. Foreign Missions. Thursday night, missionary meeting in the South Fifth-street M. E. Church, near Fifth-street, with an account of the missionary work of the whole Methodist Episcopal Church. Friday night, missionary meeting in the Lee-avenue Baptist Church, with an account of the missionary work of the Baptist Church.

INSTALLATION OF A PASTOR.—Rev. A. P. VAN GIESON was yesterday installed pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church of Greenpoint. The acceptance of the call to this church by Rev. Mr. GIESON was approved by the R. D. North Classis of Long Island at a special session held in Flushing on the 27th ult., and the following arrangements for the interesting ceremony of installation were then made: The President of the Classis (Rev. WM. ANDERSON) to preside and read the form. To preach the sermon, Rev. E. S. PORTER, D.D., *primarius*; Rev. A. A. WILLITS, D. D., *secundus*. To charge the pastor, Rev. G. TALMAGE, *primarius*; Rev. JAMES WYCKOFF, *secundus*. To charge the people, Rev. W. H. TEN EYCK, *primarius*; Rev. WM. ANDERSON, *secundus*.

FIRE.—Shortly after 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in the Jewish Synagogue, corner of State and Boerum-streets, originating from the heater. The damage was slight, in consequence of the exertions of Mr. JAMES MCCAULEY, foreman of No. 19 engine, FRANCIS H. WHITE, JAMES MOORE, PETER MACNAMARA, JOHN MOORE, PETER MURTHA and GEORGE WALKER, who suppressed the flames before they extended through the building. The damage is about $500.

KINGS COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT, JAN. 8, 1866.—Nos. 1 to 20 inclusive. The case of GONZALES and PELLICIER, charged with the murder of the Cuban OTERO, in the Brooklyn City Park, will be brought up for trial during the week.

THE BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL.—The board will meet this afternoon, when the Mayor's message will be sent in, and the officers for the ensuing year elected, including the President of the board.

ALLEGED DEFALCATIONS.—There are rumors to the effect that there are some extensive defalcations in one or more of the Brooklyn city offices. As yet there is nothing definite, but it is understood that some $40,000 are missing from one place.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

JAN. 6.—*In steamship Scotland, for Liverpool, &c.*—Rev. C. Winslow, Kalem Winslow, John Harris, Jas. B. Grant, Miss Stuart, New-York; Rev. Richard Moone, Ohio; F. W. Koek, Philadelphia; F. Sikes, Kansas City.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Virgo, from Savannah.—R. Lawrence, F. Maloney, Dr. J. A. Winkler, Miss Nellie Hill, Miss Fannie Foster, Miss Mattie Anderson, Miss A. Lamont, Miss A. Clark, Miss A. A. Chapman, Major C. P. Horton, Capt. F. H. Clark, G. P. Bangs, J. Rosenthal, N. Harlow, Dr. J. O'Mara, B. Dodge, Jr., J. D. Clark, Jas. Bayner, A. Meyers, J. S. McCullum, D. S. Nuckle, 7 in steerage.

In steamship Zodiac, from Savannah.—J. Kinon, J. H. Watson, C. H. Bunker, Mrs. Roberts, Mrs. Felter, Messrs. Pettengill, Walsh, Eppinger, Felter, Stacy, Logan, Haney, Day, Davis, Larabee, Clark, Canfield, Newman, Meyer and others.

MINIATURE ALMANAC THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 24 | Sun sets....... 4 50 | Moon rises...12 00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..11 58 | Gov. Island.12 47 | Hell Gate.... 2 09

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Jan. 7.

Cleared.

Steamships Kingfisher, Rector, Baltimore, J. B. Small; Neptune, Benton, Boston, Neptune Steamship Co.; E. C. Knight, Deutz, Alexandria, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Andalusia, Barsley, Charleston, A. Leary; Montgomery, Faber, New-Orleans, R. Lawelen; Vixen, Baily, Newbern, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Kennebec, Edmonds, Philadelphia, Thorn & Tobias; Warrior, Mott, Providence, Neptune Steamship Co.; Liberty, Wilson, Havana, Hargous & Co.; Niagara, Couch, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, G. Heineken & Palmore; Gen. J. K. Barnes, Morton, Washington, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Evening Star, Winpenny, New-Orleans, J. A. Raynor; America, Lindt, Savannah, Wakeman, Gookin & Dickinson; San Jacinto, Loveland, Savannah, Garrison & Allen; Flambeau, Eaton, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.

Ship May Queen, (Meck.,) Mundt, Belfast, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Barks E. Wright, Jr., Lineken, Mobile, C. Carow; Eleanor, (Br.,) Campbell, Richmond, McCulley & Co.

Brigs Anaconda, (Br.,) Chapman, Pernambuco, H. H. Swift & Co.; Jos. Murcher, (Br.,) Mitchell, Pensacola, Simpson & Clapp; H. Berry, (Br.,) Colson, Zaza, J. E. Ward & Co.; Nellie Mitchell, Carny, Manzanilla, Dearborn Bros.; A. B. Cook, (Br.,) Small, Port Royal, F. M. Bixby.

Schooners D. B. Baylis, Jayne, Galveston, Young & Co.; H. Newell, Coodel, Darien, T. M. Mayhew; Hattie Ross, Poland, Port-au-Prince, Miller & Houghton; Ellie L. Smith, Jones, Galveston, Murray, Ferris & Co. Oriental, Crocker, Savannah, Brown & Vanderbilt; Lewisville, (Br.,) Taylor, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son.

Arrived.

Steamship Zodiac, Dearborn, Savannah 3d inst., with mdse. and passengers to Murray & Nephew. The steamship San Salvador arr. 3d inst., 8 A. M. Passed in the river, bound up, steamships Leo and Nightingale; also schr. Walter Raleigh, for Boston. 5th, 2 A. M., 15 miles S. W. of Hatteras, passed steamship Lone Star, bound S. Same day, at noon, passed a brig bound N., showing Panama Railroad Co.'s signal, and schr. Fanny Fern, bound S. Mr. Chas. Larrabee, a native of Portland, Me., fell overboard from steamer Orient, at Darien, Ga., and was drowned. His body was recovered and brought to Savannah 3d inst. Portland papers please copy.

Steamship Flag, Browne, New-Orleans Dec. 29, with mdse. to the Coastwise Steamship Co. Has experienced heavy N. N. W. gales, attended with thick weather and snow, during the past 4 ds. 1st inst., off Key West, spoke steamship Alabama, hence for New-Orleans; reported having had strong S. E. gales since leaving port.

Steamship Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah Dec. 30, via Norfolk, (where she put in for coal,) with mdse. and passengers to Murray & Nephew. Experienced strong N. E. gales S. of Hatteras, which lasted 4 days. Passed S. of Hatteras a steamer, supposed the Nightingale, bound S.

Steamer Ellen S. Terry, Chapin, Newbern, N. C., 70 hours, with mdse. and passengers to C. Goodspeed.

Steamer Eastern City, Mundy, Philadelphia 36 hours, with mdse. to Thorn and Tobias.

Brig Velocity, (of Kingston, Jam.,) Doane, Long Is and 14 ds., with salt to Darrell & Nash. Left no vessels. Has been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy N. N. E. winds; split sails.

Brig Besie, (of St. John, N. F.,) Thomas, Grand Turk, T. I., 15 ds., with salt to A. Smithers & Co. Left no Am. vessels 1d port.

Brig Annie Collins, (Br.,) Corbett, St. John, N. B., 7 ds., with lumber to A. Smithers & Co.

Schr. Mary White, (of Arichat,) Le Blanc, Charlottetown, P. E. I., 21 ds., with oats to B. F. Small & Co. Has had heavy westerly weather.

Schr. Preacher, ——, New-London.

Domestic Ports.

HILTON HEAD, Dec. 30.—Sailed pilot-boat G. W. Blunt, Murray, New-York.

Spoken, &c.

W. E. Alexander—schr., hence for Key West, Dec. 31, lat. 37 44, lon. 73 48.

PHENOL SODIQUE.

THE GREAT FRENCH DISINFECTANT.

For Wounds, Cuts, Bruises, Indolent Ulcers, Old Sores and wherever a superior dressing is required, apply the great French styptic and disinfectant,

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J. C. Rushton, Hegeman & Co., Broadway; J. W. Sheddon, No. 235; Pyle Brothers, Fulton-st., Brooklyn; A. G. Dunn, A. Hudnut, Court and Warren sts.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 109, Jan. 6, 1866.

56, 51, 70, 22, 9, 14, 39, 4, 62, 34, 59, 38, 61.

KENTUCKY—CLASS B, Jan. 6, 1866.

64, 56, 28, 39, 74, 32, 37, 50, 55, 38, 76, 75, 1.

SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 9, Jan. 6, 1866.

40, 35, 30, 56, 34, 71, 62, 5, 73, 8, 48, 18, 13.

SHELBY—CLASS No. 10, Jan. 6, 1866.

34, 9, 36, 68, 60, 21, 25, 45, 64, 69, 11, 2, 16.

JOSEPH BATES, No. 11 Wall-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY TICKETS. Prices $30 in currency. Orders received. JOSEPH BATES, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

CIRCULARS IN THE ABOVE LOTTERIES sent free, by addressing SIMMONS, ROGERS & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRIZES paid in gold; information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURnished in all legal lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, No. 176 Broadway.